

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1068—Vol. XXVI.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1856.

{ STAMPED SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED FIVEPENCE.

R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS,
IN BUYING AND SELLING, for immediate cash,
DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—pay-
ing 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND
MINES requires careful discrimination.
Mr. Crofts is a BUYER or SELLER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford
United, South Tamar, Wh. Wrey, Sorridge Consols, Ivybridge, North Basset, West
Trevetha, Wheal Hender, Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, San Fernando, West
Providence, North Basset, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Tincroft, Wheal Ury, Ludcott,
Wheal Trefa, Mill Pool, Fort Bowen, Lelant Consols, Wh. Kitty (Lelant),
Tamar Consols, East Gurnis Lake, Stray Park, West Stray Park, Lamberhoe, Vale
of Towy, Tamar Consols, Torrington, East Russell, Brynall Hall, Wheal Russell,
Wheal Consols.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, is
a BUYER of Sheba, South Gurnis, West Providence, Devon Buller, Lady
Treveltha, Sorridge, Ludcott, &c.; and is prepared to DEAL in most of the
mines named in the general list.—Feb. 8, 1856.

R. JAMES B. BRENCHELY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT,
OLD BROAD STREET, DEALER IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING
SHARES, SALES AND PURCHASES EFFECTED IN BANK, RAILWAY, and
FRANCE SECURITIES.
FOR SALE, amongst other DIVIDEND STOCK:—
Alfred Consols, 1 Rosewarne, 10 South Tamar.
Bedford United, 1 South Frances, 5 Kitty (Lelant).
Buller, 100 Hington Down, 5 Par Consols.
Basset, 50 Tamar, 1 West Seton.
Also, NON-DIVIDEND:—
Ciljiah and Wentworth, 50 South Condurrow, 1 South Gurnis.
East Rose, 30 Zion, 2 East Basset.
Molland, 100 West Sorridge, 50 Pedn-an-drea.
WANTED.—Silver Brook, Wheal Russell, and West Par Consols; number and
price to be stated.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. PETER WATSON has
REMOVED from 37, Old Broad street to 57, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
to the Stock Exchange.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of any known
INVESTMENT, and which are now paying from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum
in dividends every two or three months. NON-DIVIDEND MINES require a ju-
st selection also, and careful discrimination; this particular stock frequently
pays FIVE HUNDRED per cent. and upwards.

Mr. PETER WATSON, SHARE DEALER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENT, from the 11 years' experience he has had in every department of mining,
in the management of mines, and an extensive connection with mine agents and
others in Cornwall and Devon, enables him to judge of and select mines of intrinsic
value. Mr. PETER WATSON, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward
a list of prices when required.
No. 57, Threadneedle-street, London, Feb. 8, 1856.

MR. LELANT, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN every description of BRITISH
SHARES, FUNDS, and SECURITIES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.

MINE SHARES FOR SALE.—40 Buller and Basset, £3;
10 Alfred Consols, £16; 10 Bedford United, £10; 2 Botallack, £24; 100
Garnons, 10s.; 10 Carnarvon, £4; 5 Fowey Consols, £25; 100 Great Vor (Regis-
tered), £4; 10 Marke Valley, £4; 2 Rosewarne, £135; 1 South Caradon, £320; 2
West Wheal Frances, £13; 20 East Gurnis, £4; 50 Sorridge and Bedford,
£320; 10 Wheal Ury, £13; 20 East Gurnis, £4; 50 Sorridge and Bedford,
£320; 1 Wheal Buller, £200; 25 St. Austell Consols, £1; 2 South Gurnis, £127; 2
Pendennis, 20s. 6d.; 20 Great Sheba, £28; 100 West Par, 6s. 9d.; 100 South Con-
durrow, 11s. 6d.; 100 Sorridge Consols, £4; 100 West Sorridge, 4s. 9d.; 50 Mol-
land, 2s.; 10 Leeds Town Consols, 5s.; 5 Treveltha, £3; 1 West Seton; 1000 Con-
dun, 5s.; 10 Carruth, £7; 20 Great Dows, £23; 35 Swanpool, £2; 50 Hawk-
er, 5s.; 20 Trenow, 5s.; 2 Bolling Well, 15s.; 5 Pedn-an-drea, £2; 1 South
Wheal Frances, £390; 2 East Wheal Rose, £66.
Mr. LELANT has FOR SALE, under peculiar circumstances, One or Two (64ths)
shares in Great Cambrian Gold, £112; and 50 Gwynon United, 25s.
Mr. LELANT will BUY or SELL Rosewarne United, Alfred Consols, West Par,
East Vor, Lydford, West Sorridge.
Mr. LELANT particularly desires that the number and price of shares may be in-
serted in the orders for the purchase and sale; and that such orders are sent on
Thursday, to ensure their insertion in his list the Saturday following.
Ms. LELANT, Mine Share Dealer.
4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, Feb. 8, 1856.

MR. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has
BUSINESS TO TRANSACTIONS in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PRO-
GRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation,
Insurance Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regu-
lar dividends.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. GEORGE SPATLEY begs to
inform his friends that he has REMOVED from Winchester-buildings to
OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

GEORGE SPATLEY has FOR SALE, at LOWER PRICES than
hitherto offered:—

Great Alfred, 10 East Buller, 10 Hington.
West Grenville, 10 Hington.
Carnarvon, 10 Welsh Potol.
South Buller, 10 Carew United.
Pendennis, 100 West Collacombe.
East Wheal Rose, 50 Lady Bertha.
Bolling Well, 50 Buller and Basset.
East Margaret, 5 West Alfred.
1 Botallack, 10 Kitty (Lelant).
5 Gilmor, 10 West Seton.
10 North Frances, 10 Great Wheal Fortune.
2 Pedn-an-drea, 2 Carrogil.
2 East Basset, 5 Wheal Wrey.
And will BUY:—
50 Sparnac, 50 North Basset, 500 San Fernando.
50 Carnarvon, 10 Stray Park, 20 Markey Valley.
50 Vale of Towy, 500 Fort Bowen, 10 Ciljiah and Wentworth.
50 Tincroft, 20 South Tamar.
Full particulars, with prices, may be obtained personally, or by letter.
15, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. HENRY GOULD SHARP, No. 4, CUSHION COURT,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, DEALS in all the DIVIDEND and PRO-
GRESSIVE MINES, both ENGLISH and FOREIGN; and has SHARES FOR
SALE in the following MINES, at the undermentioned (net cash) prices:—

Alfred Consols, £16; Hington Down, £7; Trewetha, £3;
Brynall Hall, £7; Lady Bertha, £1; Tavy Consols, 13s. 6d.;
Bull. & Bass. United, £2; Mill Pool, £5; Treveltha, £3;
Botallack, £250; 200 Molland, 1s. 9d.; Tincroft, £5 11s. 6d.;
Bolling Well, £17; North Basset, £45; United Mines, £245;
Bedford United, £10; North Basset, £45; Vale of Towy, 20s. 3d.;
Well and Lanarth, £5; Nantoes and Penrhin, £2; West Basset, £27;
Caradon United, 12s.; North Buller, £6; West Collacombe, 8s. 6d.;
Ciljiah and Wentw., £19; North Rosewarne, £2; West Sorridge, 5s.;
Buller, 6s.; North British Aust. 13s.; West Par Consols, 12s.;
Botallack Consols, £2; North Frances, £12; West Providence, £15;
Carnarvon, £10; North Down, £1; West Frances, £13;
Devon Burras Barra, £2; North Towey, 5s.; West Stray Park, £9;
East Gurnis Lake, £3; Wheal Crobar, 10s.; Wheal Edward, £3;
East Wheal Wrey, 6s. 6d.; Par Consols, £19; Wheal Hender, £2;
East Wheal Ver, 10s.; Pedn-an-drea, £2; Wh. Exm. and Adams, £2;
East Basset, £44; Wheal Arthur, £2; Wheal Surprise, 5s.;
Great Wheal Rose, £71; Rosewarne Consols, 25s.; Wheal Grenville, £3;
East Buller, £2; Carrington, 1s. 3d.; Wheal Pollard, 1s.;
Zagreb, £15; Sorridge Consols, £4; Wheal Seton, £20;
Fort Bowen, 4s.; Sorridge and Bedford, 6s.; Wh. Kitty (St. Ag.), £2 10s.;
Lawton United, 27s.; South Tamar, £6; Wheal Langford, 10s.;
Great Wh. Fortune, 20s.; Swanpool, £1; Wheal Wrey, £11;
St. Wh. Badden, 17s. 6d.; South Providence, £3; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), £12;
Great Wheal Ver, £4; South Gurnis, £12; Wheal Russell, £1;
Great Sheba, £2; South Carn Brea, £9; Wheal Zion, 20s.;
Great Sorridge, 5s. 6d.; St. Day United, £1; Wildberg, £1;
P.S. Parties wishing to purchase in any of the above mines will please to mention
the number of shares they require.
N.B. Country brokers, dealers, and others having shares for sale should state
number, price required, and time allowed for the disposal of same.
Mr. H. G. SHARP is instructed to BUY—
10 Marke Valley, £3; 20 Swanpool, 20s.; 5 Great Sheba, £7.

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Bull. & Bass. United, £2; Mill Pool, £5; Treveltha, £3;
Botallack, £250; 200 Molland, 1s. 9d.; Tincroft, £5 11s. 6d.;
Bolling Well, £17; North Basset, £45; United Mines, £245;
Bedford United, £10; North Basset, £45; Vale of Towy, 20s. 3d.;
Well and Lanarth, £5; Nantoes and Penrhin, £2; West Basset, £27;
Caradon United, 12s.; North Buller, £6; West Collacombe, 8s. 6d.;
Ciljiah and Wentw., £19; North Rosewarne, £2; West Sorridge, 5s.;
Buller, 6s.; North British Aust. 13s.; West Par Consols, 12s.;
Botallack Consols, £2; North Frances, £12; West Providence, £15;
Carnarvon, £10; North Down, £1; West Frances, £13;
Devon Burras Barra, £2; North Towey, 5s.; West Stray Park, £9;
East Gurnis Lake, £3; Wheal Crobar, 10s.; Wheal Edward, £3;
East Wheal Wrey, 6s. 6d.; Par Consols, £19; Wheal Hender, £2;
East Wheal Ver, 10s.; Pedn-an-drea, £2; Wh. Exm. and Adams, £2;
East Basset, £44; Wheal Arthur, £2; Wheal Surprise, 5s.;
Great Wheal Rose, £71; Rosewarne Consols, 25s.; Wheal Grenville, £3;
East Buller, £2; Carrington, 1s. 3d.; Wheal Pollard, 1s.;
Zagreb, £15; Sorridge Consols, £4; Wheal Seton, £20;
Fort Bowen, 4s.; Sorridge and Bedford, 6s.; Wh. Kitty (St. Ag.), £2 10s.;
Lawton United, 27s.; South Tamar, £6; Wheal Langford, 10s.;
Great Wh. Fortune, 20s.; Swanpool, £1; Wheal Wrey, £11;
St. Wh. Badden, 17s. 6d.; South Providence, £3; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), £12;
Great Wheal Ver, £4; South Gurnis, £12; Wheal Russell, £1;
Great Sheba, £2; South Carn Brea, £9; Wheal Zion, 20s.;
Great Sorridge, 5s. 6d.; St. Day United, £1; Wildberg, £1;
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Ciljiah and Wentw., £19; North Rosewarne, £2; West Sorridge, 5s.;
Buller, 6s.; North British Aust. 13s.; West Par Consols, 12s.;
Botallack Consols, £2; North Frances, £12; West Providence, £15;
Carnarvon, £10; North Down, £1; West Frances, £13;
Devon Burras Barra, £2; North Towey, 5s.; West Stray Park, £9;
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East Wheal Ver, 10s.; Pedn-an-drea, £2; Wh. Exm. and Adams, £2;
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East Buller, £2; Carrington, 1s. 3d.; Wheal Pollard, 1s.;
Zagreb, £15; Sorridge Consols, £4; Wheal Seton, £20;
Fort Bowen, 4s.; Sorridge and Bedford, 6s.; Wh. Kitty (St. Ag.), £2 10s.;
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Great Wh. Fortune, 20s.; Swanpool, £1; Wheal Wrey, £11;
St. Wh. Badden, 17s. 6d.; South Providence, £3; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), £12;
Great Wheal Ver, £4; South Gurnis, £12; Wheal Russell, £1;
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P.S. Parties wishing to purchase in any of the above mines will please to mention
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GEORGE MOORE, No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE
STREET, DEALER IN MINING SHARES.

Although George Moore has discontinued, for the present, attaching prices to
shares which he has for sale, yet he is prepared to deliver them at LOWER PRICES
than elsewhere advertised; and any principal of undoubted respectability can have
shares registered previous to payment. And in any transaction in which George
Moore is the buyer, he will give cash on receipt of transfer.
For the convenience of any principal who may be unacquainted with the daily fluc-
tuation of mining shares, George Moore will BUY or SELL in the Mining Exchange
for 2½ per cent. commission, and will give the buyer or seller's name in the contract.
George Moore can confidently recommend a few mines for an advance of price
during the present year.
Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE-
BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Mr. Reynolds continues to TRANSACTIONS BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN
STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY
SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FO-
REIGN MINING SHARES.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING
SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVI-
DEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Feb. 8, 1856.

MESSRS. C. H. J. GEDDES, W. BURGAN, AND CO.,
MINING AGENTS, beg to inform their friends and the public that they are
DEALERS in MINING SHARES, both DIVIDEND-PAYING and PROGRESSIVE,
and in all PROPERTIES relating to MINES; and they offer gratuitously infor-
mation relating to such properties, which Mr. BURGAN, from his practical knowledge,
extensive connections, and long residence in Cornwall, is fully competent to supply.
They also TRANSACTIONS BUSINESS in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, at regular
charges, and in all JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES and OTHER SHARES.

MESSRS. C. H. J. GEDDES, W. BURGAN, AND CO.,
have OPENED AN OFFICE at No. 60, GRACECHURCH STREET, CITY,
for the purpose of BUYING and SELLING SHARES in the following MINES:—
Gawton United, Great Sheba Consols.
100 Lady Bertha, 50 East Cefn Brynno.
Carnw. United, 50 West Chalmers.
50 Catherine and Jane Consols, Pennance Consols.
Dyffryn, 2 Wendron Consols.
Rheawydol and Beshelidon, Swanpool.

CAPT. W. BURGAN.—Sir: Allow me to inform the readers of your
Journal that I shall RETURN TO LONDON on the 12th inst.; and I shall
have all my reports with me from the different mines that I have inspected during
the last week or ten days.
Royal Hotel, Falmouth, Feb. 7, 1856. Signed, W. BURGAN.

MR. R. EMERSON, SHARE DEALER,
3, CORTHALL BUILDINGS, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, BRIT-
ISH and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, and every other description of STOCK.

MR. HY. SIBLEY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT,
4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.

MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c.,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER,
AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

MR. R. W. JENKIN, GENERAL ASSAYER,
CALLINGTON.

MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES.
FORE STREET, REDRUTH.
Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, QUIET STREET, BATH.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN every class of MINING PROPERTY.
WANTED.—West Polberro, Brynall, Alfred Consols, Boscean, Wheal Zion, and
Gambler and St. Aubyn.

THOMAS EDINGTON, PURCHASER AND INSPECTOR OF
CASTINGS ON COMMISSION, 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
76, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT,
REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management
of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

MR. W. MICHELL, COMMISSION AGENT AND DEALER IN
BRITISH MINES, is always in a position to BUY or SELL in most DIVI-
DEND MINES, as well as NON-DIVIDEND MINES, where the prospects are such
as will lead to early dividends. Gratuitous advice given on personal application, or
by letter.
W. MICHELL, having returned, after his several inspections of mines in Devon and
Cornwall, is now prepared to ADVISE HIS FRIENDS the desirability of SELLING
or PURCHASING STOCK, by the future prospects of the mine.
W. MICHELL, being the only commission agent a practical miner, and who makes
periodical inspections of the mines, has better opportunities of advising his friends
than any other commission agent in London.
2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, Feb. 8, 1856.

MINING OFFICES, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—
Mr. THOMAS TREWEKEE begs to inform his friends and the mining public
generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a SHARE-
DEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT; and trusts by strict attention to
the interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their
patronage. Mr. TREWEKEE states himself that being in daily communication with
the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience
in practical mining, he is in a position to offer more than ordinary advice as to what
mines in which one should invest, or otherwise.—Uny Lelant, Jan. 25, 1856.

MR. B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICES TO PARTIES
INVESTING IN or SELLING MINING PROPERTY. By the co-operation
of the information to which he has access, and the bona fide character of the under-
takings to which he directs attention, his constant endeavours are to secure the
support of his clients; and any information relating to mining shares will at all times
be afforded, either to parties who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their
patronage. OFFICIAL PRICES FOR SELECTED MINES, with a Commentary on the State
of the Mining Share Market, published every Wednesday, in time for the evening
mails, will be forwarded, post free, on application.
Mr. LAMBERT is well acquainted with the markets for the following shares, in which
he can always transact business at the closest prices of the day:—

Alfred Consols, Marke Valley, Tincroft, West Providence
Bedford United, Mary Ann, Trehane, West Seton
Condurrow, Nantoes & Penrhin, Trelawny, Wheal Arthur
Devon Great Consols, North Basset, Treveltha, Wheal Basset
East Wh. Margaret, Rosewarne, United Mines, Wheal Buller
Exmouth and Adams, South Caradon, Vale of Towy, Wheal Clifford
Great Wheal Vor, South Frances, West Basset, Wh. Kitty (Lelant).
Hington Down, South Tamar, West Caradon, Wheal Wrey
Lisburne, Tamar Consols, Wheal Charlotte, West Damsel

Bell and Lanarth, East Tamar, North Towy, Trebarvah
Brynall, East Wheal Rose, North Wheal Robert, Trenow Consols
Callington, Garreg Gilmor, North Wh. Trelawny, West Alfred
Camborne Consols, Gonansena, North Wh. Lelant, West Frances
Carnvall, Gramb. & St. Aubyn, West Par Consols
Ciljiah & Wentworth, Great Sorridge, Par Consols, West Sorridge
Comford, Great Wh. Alfred, Sorridge Consols, West Stray Park
Copper Hill, Great Wh. Badden, South Bedford, Wheal Cupid
Crandock Moor, Merilyn, South Carn Brea, Wheal Grenville
Cwm Darren, Measer, South Croft, Wheal Hender
Devon Wh. Buller, Mill Pool, South Devon, Wh. Kitty (St. Agn.)
Eaglebrook, North Buller, South Gurnis, Wheal Ludcott
East Basset, North Croft, South Providence, Wheal Russell
East Buller, North Frances, St. Day United, Wheal Trefa
East Frongoch, North Rosewarne, Stray Park, Wheal Tiddy
East Russell, North Rosewarne, Tavy Consols, Wheal Zion

Office, 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to return his most sincere thanks for the
kindness and support which he has received from his friends and the public
in general in his business as mining auctioneer; and to inform them that he CON-
TINUES his PERIODICAL SALES BY AUCTION, trusting that his experience as
a mining agent, and the confidence and support he has received from the leading
shareholders in Cornwall, London, and elsewhere, for the last 12 years, will be a
guarantee that all property placed in his hands for sale will be disposed of to the
best advantage.
Dividend and established shares bought and sold privately at the closest prices.
Mines inspected and reported on by the most experienced agents.

N.B. Mr. T. P. THOMAS further begs to announce, that his sales by auction in no
manner interferes with his business as a broker or agent, which he still continues;
but, on the contrary, greatly facilitates same, as, in the event of being unsuccessful
in private, he has the advantage of public sale, which has been generally successful.
75, Old Broad-street, London, Feb. 8, 1856.

FOR SALE, 1720 (20,000ths) PARTS, OR SHARES, IN TASSAN LEAD MINE,
IRELAND, FORFEITED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF CALL.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Corn-
hill, London, on Wednesday, the 27th day of February inst., at One o'clock precisely,
the above valuable SHARES, which he can confidently recommend to the public as a
speculation of great promise.

Catalogues and further particulars may be had of the secretary, THOMAS HAIGH,
Esq., Savings' Bank, Bradford, Yorkshire; of the auctioneer, 75, Old Broad-street,
London; and at Garraway's.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, of 19, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON,
has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—viz., Alfred Consols,
£17; Bedford Consols, £10; Ciljiah and Wentworth, £20; Caradon Consols, £20;
East Tamar, 4s.; Gawton United, £1; Great Alfred, £3; Ivybridge, £1; Lady
Bertha, £1; Ludcott, £2; Molland, 1s. 6d.; Torrington, 1s. 6d.; Sorridge and
Bedford, 4s. 6d.; Sorridge Consols, £4; Tees Side, 3s.; Tincroft, £3; Tamar
Consols, £3; Trewetha, £3; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £2; West Frances, £2;
Wheal Zion, £1; West Sorridge, 3s.; Wheal Ury, £2; Worthing, 3s. 6d.; Wheal
Edward, £3; Wheal Langford, 6s. 6d.; Wheal Buller, £30.
Mining Shares of every description bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE (paying regular dividends), 1 Share in Botallack Mine,
£227; 1 Rosewarne, £128; 50 South Condurrow, 15s

Original Correspondent.

ARE CONDENSING OR NON-CONDENSING ENGINES BEST ADAPTED TO MINING PURPOSES?

Sir,—With your permission, I will add a few words to the discussion now going on in your Journal. I do not fully agree with either of the previous writers, and shall not, therefore, attempt to support the one or to oppose the other, but, with all respect for what is true on both sides, venture to differ from the extremes of either.

It is a well-known fact that the same absolute power is generated by the evaporation of a given weight of water, whether we use the steam at 15 or 50 lbs. per inch, and that the same quantity of heat is required in either case. It is also well known that, by the perfect condensation of steam, we get rid of atmospheric resistance, and, consequently, the theory is clearly in favour of condensing engines; but practical men have other things to consider than the theoretical economy of steam-power.

I believe it is quite true that the Cornish engine will raise a greater quantity of water from a given depth, with a given quantity of coal, than any other machine known; but it is also true that these engines cost many thousands of pounds, and that the same steam-power can be obtained by the use of high-pressure non-condensing engines, for about one-sixth of the first cost. This is the ground on which the relative advantages of the two systems can be argued with advantage to the mining interest.

The great economy of working cost of the Cornish engine has been the subject of so much able discussion, and has so frequently been determined to be unapproachable by any other means, that I am content to consider this branch of the question settled; but although economy of working cost is an important element, it must not be allowed so exclusively to occupy our attention as to blind us to the consideration of other elements in the calculation, which are equally important.

An 80-inch single-action condensing engine will cost in the foundry about 3000*l.*; the requisite boilers, 900*l.*; building, loading, excavation, and transit for 20 miles, 600*l.*; engineering and travelling expenses, 150*l.*; setting boilers, erecting engine, &c., 400*l.*; making a total of 5050*l.*

A 20-inch double-acting high-pressure engine, at a mean of 50 lbs. per inch, will yield the same power. Its cost at the foundry will be 360*l.*; the requisite boilers, 400*l.*; engine-house and stack, 200*l.*; foundation, erection, and transit (20 miles), 50*l.*; setting boilers, clothing, engineering and travelling expenses, 100*l.*; making a total of 1110*l.* These two engines are of equivalent power; yet one has cost the company 5050*l.*, and the other 1110*l.* I think it a fair average to take the duration of these machines at 20 years, and, therefore, I charge the outlay in each case with 10 per cent. interest per annum; and I find that the difference of interest is more than enough to pay for the excess of coal used by the non-condensing engine, as will be seen by pursuing the question a little further. In the following estimate, I have taken the duty of the Cornish engine at 90 millions, which is far above the average. Its consumption of coal per annum will be 1030 tons, at 12*s.* = 648*l.*; oil, tallow, and other stores, boiler-cleaning, &c., 175*l.*; cost per annum, 823*l.*, to which add interest on capital sunk, 505*l.*—making a total cost for steam-power per annum, 1328*l.*, exclusive of engineers' wages, which need not be taken into account, because they would be the same in each case.

The working cost of a high-pressure engine would be—1600 tons of coal, at 12*s.*, 960*l.*; oil, tallow, and other stores, boiler-cleaning, &c., 63*l.*; and interest on capital sunk, 111*l.*; making the total cost per annum for high-pressure steam-power, 1134*l.*, and the difference of working cost in favour of the non-condensing principle, 194*l.* per annum, when the price of coal is 12*s.* per ton; with coal at 20*s.* per ton, the advantage in working cost ceases, provided the condensing engine is capable of doing 90 millions of duty.

So that, taking this limited view of the question, I think it is decidedly advantageous to use non-condensing engines in preference to the single-acting condensers of Cornwall, whenever the coal does not exceed 20*s.* per ton. This, at least, is my conviction, after giving the subject much attention, and having supplied designs for many non-condensing engines, which are in use, and in favour with the best mining authorities of the day. Much more may be said in favour of the high-pressure principle, but I feel that I have already told too long a story for a public journal.

9, Tyndall-terrace, New Cross, Feb. 4.

THOS. B. JORDAN.

GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ, AND THE BEST KNOWN SYSTEM OF CRUSHING AND EXTRACTING THE GOLD.

Sir,—I am afraid that the discussion on this question in your Journal will continue until doomsday, if it be allowed to go on in the same manner as during the last few years. The object of some of your correspondents, more especially that of the anonymous writers, is evidently not to obtain useful information for their guidance in bona fide gold mining, but merely to agitate the question for other purposes.

The subject has been so often discussed in your Journal, and in the *Mining Quarterly Review*, since 1837, that it is scarcely necessary to reopen the argument, unless it be with the view of showing the new race of gold extractors and gold mining speculators what has been done, what is now doing, and how much capital some of our old English gold companies have wasted in consequence of having been persuaded to try innumerable new processes and patent inventions, which were to extract all the gold, and to supersede everything, but all ending in failures.

The object of this is more particularly to reply to Mr. Clement's letter, in order to remove the misconception under which he is labouring. I did not write with the view of "obtaining the costs of such matters in California" from Mr. Clement. I have long known the costs of labour, &c., in California. I have been surveying the Isthmus of Panama, the gold regions of Veragua, &c., when the gold excitement in California commenced, and saw many persons returning from there in 1848, who made me well acquainted with the then state of affairs in California. The Anglo-Californian Company furnished us also with further particulars on this head, so that these points were well known, and almost daily recorded in the press, before Mr. Clement went out to California. (See my letters in your Journal the latter part of 1848-49.)

I may also state that I am somewhat familiar with such extravagant prices as those of California, inasmuch as I landed at Melbourne in June, 1852, at the period of the greatest excitement in that colony, when common labourers demanded, and were paid, at the rate of 1*l.* per day, with rations.

The Government offered me some of the quartz veins soon after my arrival; but neither the state of the colony, the means at command, nor the usual character of gold quartz veins, justified me to recommend such operations at that time; therefore, the superintendent of the Port Phillip Company was recommended to discharge the men, sell the machinery, &c., and wait for a more favourable opportunity for extensive field operations. (See my reports.) Hence the cause of the company confining its principal business at that time to gold purchase, melting, assaying, and inspecting the country—not for the want of being well prepared to crush and extract the gold from any kind of matrix which might have been procurable. The rich outcrop is granted to the diggers only, and not to companies: those who employ portable stamps in crushing the richer portion of the quartz veins are doing well.

Whilst the Port Phillip Company confines its operations to the purchase, melting, and assaying, its proceedings, if not very remunerative, will at least be comparatively harmless; but if the company extends its operations to gold mining in that colony, it must have men who know what description of gold veins will pay, and what will not pay; and also know, not only how to erect machinery for the purpose, but how to apply it. It is evident that there is at present a total absence of such knowledge in the colony; therefore, under such circumstances, and the high price of everything, with the experiments carried on by raw hands, 14,000 miles from the head management, a few hundred thousand pounds would soon be expended.

In my last, I stated that I erected at Marmato during 1834-35-36 sufficient mills to stamp upwards of 2000 tons per month, with arrastros, dressing-floors, melting and assaying offices complete, for a sum not exceeding 15,000*l.* This outlay was strictly confined to the question at issue—viz., "crushing and extracting the gold." Building dwelling houses, making water-courses, &c., came under a different heading, and, therefore, did not belong to the subject under discussion. After having completed the surface works, and placed the Marmato establishment in regular working order, I took charge of the Santa Ana Silver Mine in 1837.

I commenced opening out this mine in a regular manner, prepared working plans and sections, erected new stamps, grinding mills, barrel amalgamation, machinery, and furnaces, and brought the mine from the wretched state in which it was when I took charge of it into complete order, which rendered it capable of making profits in the year 1842. This mine has been since much more extensively developed in depth, and the ore is reduced with the same amalgamation-works which I erected. I

am induced to furnish these few particulars in consequence of a remark made by Mr. Clement in his last letter—viz., "he (Mr. Hopkins) knows well the errors he committed there."

I shall feel much obliged by Mr. Clement explaining the meaning of the above observation, as I am at present totally unconscious of having committed any errors with regard to the machinery, &c., referred to. The company at least acknowledged in flattering terms what I did at Marmato, on my departure for Santa Ana, in 1837. (See the report.) I am afraid Mr. Clement trusts more to the sayings and doings of others than to his own individual experience: instead of giving us the result of his own operations in the crushing and extracting of gold, he speaks, or rather hints, at improved processes and mere hearsay, which can have no weight in arguments connected with practical results. It would have been more satisfactory to your readers had Mr. Clement confined himself to the question, and given a description of the system he actually proved best for crushing and extracting the gold.

I beg to acquaint Mr. Clement that, although the Marmato veins are composed of auriferous pyrites, from which it is far more difficult to extract the gold than from quartz, yet the company carried on works in several other localities, such as Santa Rita, Quebradilla, Pamplona, and now Purima, where the veins are quartz. I could also mention scores of other places in the adjoining province where quartz mining is carried on by local companies. I was acquainted also with several that had been tried in Veragua, and have had the opportunity of seeing workings carried on some of the gold quartz veins in Australia. I, therefore, trust that the opinion of one who has not only seen the above regions, but who also has been extensively engaged in every department of the business, is of more weight than the deductions gathered from mere hearsay, as I believe Mr. Clement has neither seen the gold mines of South America nor those of Australia.

Judging from reports, and the occasional description given of the machinery tried in California, such as "stamps, with shaking table attached, their launders lined with blankets," &c., it will be evident to all those who have been long engaged in gold mining that those who first commenced mining operations in California were very raw hands, and that it is only now that they are beginning to know not merely how to erect stamps, but how to apply them, and the kind of arrangements necessary for extracting the largest amount of gold at the least cost, without incurring the expense of calcining or amalgamating.

I can well imagine how soon 100,000*l.*, or even 200,000*l.*, could be expended in a gold country, where the prices of everything were so high, in making experiments with expensive machinery, and a host of questionable patents. The same would have occurred in the colony of Victoria, had it been encouraged and allowed, and will occur again, if companies do not take care what they are about. At such a time of excitement, and at so very expensive a period, it was there deemed prudent by those accustomed to gold mining to avoid commencing such undertakings until wages became lower. Gold mining, like all other mining, can only pay with the aid of proper and cheap means, and if we saw that the cost would be greater than the product, we should abstain from incurring the responsibility until a more favourable period. I will admit that the supposed inexhaustible source of wealth which was said to be hidden in quartz, made those who had no experience in extracting gold from this substance readily believe that such an object justified any expenditure *ad libitum*. Several small companies ruined themselves in Victoria in attempting to work some of the quartz veins to the depth of about 10 fms., with patent steel mills and barrels for extracting the gold.

I repeat again, when a country is in a state to justify mining being carried on, that a gold mine, worthy of that name, should first be proved by means of, say a 12-heads, stamping-mill (reducing about 12 tons per diem), with the ordinary washing apparatuses, properly arranged under sheds (not expensive buildings), at an outlay of about 2000*l.* If this could not be done, it would be evident that the country was not in a state to justify gold mining. As it is only the abundance of water-power, cheap labour, and other advantages, that make gold mining profitable to companies.

AMALGAMATION.—I have already stated that, in consequence of finding that the whole of the gold did not combine with the quicksilver during many hours' trituration in the arrastros, and that a large amount was liable to be carried away in washing off the slimes in the dolly-tub, the use of quicksilver, and the heavy costs attending it, was abandoned, the process slightly altered, and a much larger per centage of gold obtained in consequence.

I wish it were possible to place about 200 tons of auriferous mineral (known to contain on an average about 1 ounce of gold per ton) at the disposal of each of those who think their plans the best. I would place a stamping-mill, with the same power, under similar circumstances, and with the aid of one or two boys, and would undertake to reduce the 200 tons in less time, at less cost, and wear and tear, and to obtain the greatest amount of gold from it, against any of the recent inventions and processes brought before the public. But as this cannot be done without going to the gold districts, where auriferous stuff, of an average value, can be obtained in sufficient quantities—the stuff of Cornwall will serve the purpose of deciding the crushing. If the inventors of the new system of crushing and extracting will agree to place their machines, &c., in one of the tin districts of Cornwall, I will undertake, with the aid of stamps and a couple of tinners, to crush quicker, cheaper, and get the most tin out, from any given quantity, than any of the new machines.

Several stamping machines, with their apparatus attached, will be ready shortly to go out to Australia, and these will reduce daily at the rate of from 4 to 8 tons, and extract the gold therefrom. These machines may be wrought by manual labour, horses, water-wheels, or steam-power.

Thurloe-square, Feb. 5.

EVAN HOPKINS.

BEST MACHINES FOR CRUSHING GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ.

Sir,—The question put by the "Californian Miner" was, "Which is the best machine for crushing and amalgamating gold-bearing quartz?" Having written so much on the subject, and very fully in your Journal in April, 1854, and subsequently, I did not deem it necessary to say more than that stamping mills had hitherto been found to be the most profitable advantages obtained by calcination and amalgamation, and that both had been done away with in New Granada, not alone by the English companies, but also by the native companies. I also informed your readers that all the remains were submitted to re-treatment, by which a much larger per centage was now obtained, and that even in the first operation we extracted 5 per cent. from such troublesome mineral as iron and arsenical pyrites, and still much more from quartz, as the most impalpable gold can be separated from the latter with greater facility than from pyrites.

Mr. Clement did not reply to the question, but hinted at the possibility of rollers, and certain patented inventions "would run well, and be a cheap process." Mr. Clement states that there is fully 30 per cent. loss by the Brazilian method of stamps. I shall leave the agents of the Imperial Brazilian and the St. John del Rey to answer for themselves. But, I ask, what is the loss sustained in the new system indicated by Mr. Clement? Has he ever crushed and extracted the gold from, say, 1000 tons? If so, let us know the results. If not, how can he prove that it is the best? Mr. Clement stated that, "Before this system or any other is fully established, to reduce 30 tons daily it will require the sum of 100,000*l.* to be attentively laid out." "The machines are not expensive, but the manual labour to erect the buildings under which they stand is so." "The system I have indicated may be either driven by steam or water-power." I took it for granted that this statement meant to be not only confined to the reducing works, but that it was also independent of the cost of the driving power. Knowing what the cost of four 12-head stamping mills was, with water-wheels complete, capable of reducing 30 tons daily, in a country where stamp heads cost 83*s.* each, and iron about 70*s.* per ton, &c., I was surprised at the estimate; but if Mr. Clement includes dwelling-houses, &c., in the cost of crushing, it accounts in some degree for the difference in our calculations. Although I have paid upwards of 1*l.* per day for smiths and carpenters for a time, yet I do not admit the multiple of eight for California. The mills which I erected were put up on contract, and the millwrights earned about 8100*l.* per month. I paid 82 per cubic yard for the masonry, and 1/2 real a pound for the smith-work.

When the patented inventions have been properly established, we shall see what they can do; but, until then, let Mr. Clement, and your other correspondents who have had any experience in the matter, tell us what machines, &c., they have found to be the best, and proved by reducing a few thousand tons of quartz, the cost, product, and the loss per cent. Let them keep to the question, and not enter into theories, patents, and erroneous and irrelevant remarks.

The "One Interested" had better refer to the quarterly or annual gold extraction tables of the St. John del Rey or the Mariquita Companies for proofs of what is now doing, and what all bona fide gold companies, under the control of men of real experience, can do. The object of my letter is to endeavour to remove the false impression which is now and then produced, and not to persuade people to adopt my system.

Thurloe-square, Feb. 5.

EVAN HOPKINS.

THE TREATMENT OF QUARTZ, &c.

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. Calvert, states that he had "been an eye-witness, in South America, to the operations of some cupid, blundering mine managers, who concentrated the auriferous pyrites from the auriferous quartz, and threw away the valuable quartz, simply because they did not know how to treat it." I should feel obliged by Mr. Calvert giving us the name of the place, or the longitude and latitude of the locality. Were there no gold tributaries or washers in the neighbourhood to take advantage of the valuable stuff thrown away? Perhaps Mr. Calvert's ideas on the proper treatment of quartz differs from the common object of mining—viz., extracting what it contains with dispatch and with profit. To preserve and roast it, without producing the gold, is of no avail.

On taking charge of the Santa Ana Mine, I found that there was a considerable loss in submitting the quartz, impregnated with the red and grey silver ore, to the wet stamping and percussion table. I, therefore, had the ore kept separate underground, and conveyed all the quartz to the picking benches. The whole of the quartz of a certain average value containing the red and grey silver ores, was dry stamped, sifted, mixed

with a certain per centage of salt and iron pyrites, and submitted to decomposition in the reverberatory furnaces, then ground, and amalgamated in the barrels. Had I any quartz veins uniformly saturated with gold, not capable of being extracted in the ordinary way, and of sufficient value to render the gold worth obtaining, I should adopt the above system, and preserve and sell the sulphate of soda to reduce the cost. The loss incurred in this process, according to the result of about five years' personal experience, varies from 8 to 14 per cent. It will be observed that the value of the ground ore is easily obtained, and is always sampled and assayed before mixing it with salt. I should like to know how Mr. Calvert can determine the average value of the rough gold quartz before treatment, so as to prove the losses he assumes. In what locality did he make the experiment? Has he ever reduced and extracted the contents of 10 tons of quartz? Unless he can show us some results, I think it is premature, and somewhat presumptuous, on his part, to criticise the proceedings of establishments which he has neither seen nor knows how they are conducted. Let him first establish his own process—if the results in cost and produce prove the superiority of his system of treating quartz, then, but not until then, we shall be able to judge of its value. In the mean time, it will afford some satisfaction to know the locale, and the managers of the district in South America he alludes to, where such valuable heaps are thrown away.—Gresham House, Feb. 5.

EVAN HOPKINS.

P.S.—In a country containing abundance of lead ore and fuel, I would mix the ground quartz with the fine dressed sulphuret of lead, and add to it a certain per centage of lime and scraps of old iron; then smelt it, crystallise the lead, cupel the silver-lead, and part the gold in the usual way. But I have not yet met with any gold quartz worthy of working requiring either of the above processes.—E. H.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

QUARTZ CRUSHING, AND MR. J. H. CLEMENT.

Sir,—I shall be prevented for a few days taking any part in the interesting discussions going on in your valuable Journal, concerning the "Best machine for crushing and fine grinding gold-bearing quartz, and the best method of obtaining the gold from the fine ground stuff," owing to my having to settle myself in this my London office, as well as to attend to some plans and specifications I am engaged upon professionally for a client in Australia, who is valiant enough to enter the mining field in that country. I shall be happy to be thus professionally employed by the mining community in general in the same manner as these offices, daily, from 10 to 4.

I can safely say that my experience is great, having been occupied in metallurgical processes all my life, principally at the reduction works of the Mines of Veta Grande, Zacatecas, Mexico, where the reduction and amalgamation of ores of all classes were carried on to the amount of 60 tons daily, and smelting to the amount of 20 loads, of 300 lbs. each, every 24 hours. The machinery at the above works was very much improved under my directions, and the smelting process was considerably reformed by me during the 18 years of my residence, 15 of which I had the entire management of the concern known as La Hacienda de la Saneada.

Again, in Spain, at the mines of Santa Helena, it is well known that I had not succeeded in changing the system attempted to be introduced by other parties, the whole outlay would have been lost; considerable additions and improvements in the machinery have taken place since my time, but the theory is, that I mainly was the cause of establishing, as the disinterested correspondence on the subject will show. At Bristol, in Gloucestershire, I was appointed to superintend the reconstruction of the Panther Lead Works, and to carry on the smelting and deal vining of lead and silver ores obtained from many parts of the world. I had the honour of naming the works, the Panther Lead Works, and have often been complimented by the Messrs. Taylor and Sons on the efficiency of the smelting and deal vining, and the general manipulation of the several departments. The above facts caused me to receive the honour of being named the principal agent to proceed to California, to endeavour to establish the Nouveau Monde Gold Mining Company, which has been abandoned at this date, I have every reason to suppose too hastily, as the sequel will prove, if time and money are allowed to the parties now exploring them.

In my office will be found the records of many valuable facts with regard to mining and metallurgical processes, to which will be added the most careful and disinterested advice on these matters, subject always to a fee. To the "Old Californian Miner," I beg to state that the nine-pin he considers as knocked down, must and will stand up on its own broad base of truth—the explanations of the items he shall have only a short time to wait for. J. H. CLEMENT.

Union-court, Old Broad-street, Feb. 6.

CORNISH ENGINES v. NON-CONDENSING ENGINES.

Sir,—The letters of "Cornishman," which have appeared in your Journal for the last few weeks, I have read with rather peculiar feelings, and have felt somewhat surprised that any one should have been induced to reply to them. It seems some are unwilling to believe him to be a Cornishman: being some distance from the county, I cannot have the least surmise who the writer is, but having seen a little of human nature I am quite inclined to believe he is what he styles himself, and what his letters show him to be; and also that he is connected with some firm inseparable of manufacturing large pumping-engines, and would, therefore, have the proprietors of mines believe that little high-pressure engines would suit their purpose much better. As a proof of their economy, he gives a contrast between two engines, one high-pressure the other low-pressure, working, no doubt, under his superintendence. "The high-pressure," he says, "consumes 15 lbs. of coals; the low-pressure, doing equal work, 35 cwt. of coals." But here follows the story over which those ignorant of the steam-engine would stumble.—The condensing engine very fairly represents its class. Here, had he been honest, he would have told us to what class of condensing engines it does belong, for it is well known to all who know anything of the Cornish engine that there are different classes of condensing engines, and not only in Cornwall, but in every part where the steam-engine is known. Even here, and within a few yards of each other, there are four or five engines of different classes; one condensing engine consumes 12 lbs. of coals per horse-power per hour, another 9 lbs., and both working expansively. Another non-expansive, consuming 9 lbs. per horse-power per hour, a little high-pressure consuming 7 pounds, and another condensing engine consuming 3 1/2 lbs. No doubt it is to the class of 12 lbs., or even to a worse class than this of consumers, that the engine of "Cornishman" belongs, and it would be a blessing to him, and to other proprietors of such, if they were hurried into the depths of the sea, and for ever consigned from the memory of man.

If "Cornishman" had been a reader of Dickens's *Household Words*, he must have seen that even the steam-engine is liable to (say) a constitutional derangement; its vitals become impaired, its limbs become stiff and crooked, and at times, in its illness, requires the skill of the most practical physician; and for years, without his aid, it may continue to work, verifying the truth of the old proverb, "Willful waste makes woeful want." And so anomalous is it in some positions, and under some circumstances, that to the uninitiated it appears a perfect paradox. I recollect having under my superintendence an engine for pumping and winding; this engine, when pumping, consumed as much coal as when it drew, in addition, 2000 kibbles per day, and pumping at the same time, both pumping and drawing 50 fms. from the surface, each kibble, when full, weighing 5 cwt. I don't know what "Cornishman" would have thought had he seen such an engine; perhaps, that he had a monster from some unknown region. But, to be serious, it is quite evident the writer is ignorant of the method of testing the portable high-pressure engines at the Royal Agricultural shows, or he would have never contrasted their duty with Taylor's engine at the United Mines; and I have no objection to saying, could Taylor's engine be tested in the same manner, instead of its doing 100,000,000, it would do far above 150,000,000. I hope "Cornishman" will call in some practical man to examine his now good for nothing, but, perhaps, to be made good for something, engine; that he will pay good attention to the questions of another correspondent relative to feed, steam, and condensing water; that he will stick like a man to "G. D."; and the next time he writes give us something worth knowing about his meanly-esteemed condensing-engine. H. TRAQUE.

Lincoln, Feb. 4.

THE FIRST IRON STEAM-BOAT.

Sir,—It is always extremely interesting to trace back to its embryo state a great national production, or mechanical source of wealth; and I think it is but justice to Mr. John Neilson, of Oakbank, brother to Mr. J. B. Neilson, the projector of the hot blast in the manufacture of pig-iron, to lay in perpetuating the fact that, with the exception of a few small boats for canal traffic, he was really the promoter and constructor of the first iron steam-boat. In 1817, he proposed the formation of a company, having for its object the building vessels of large dimensions of sheet-iron. In the prospectus which he issued for this purpose he fully described the advantages which would accrue by the use of this substitute for timber, but he met with no encouragement. By no means daunted, he commenced to work by himself, and laid down, in 1823, in his engineering yard the keel of a vessel to be called the *Fairy Queen*, 110 ft. long, intending his men to work on her when there was nothing pressing to do. The hull was finished at Midsummer, 1830, and was conveyed upon trucks to the upper harbour, a distance of two miles, and there lowered into the water by cranes. The novelty of such a structure passing the streets caused great wonder and excitement. Various untoward events prevented the completion of the ship, and the scheme resulted in great pecuniary loss to the promoter. He conceived the immense consumption of iron, and consequent increase of national wealth, in subsequent years from steam-boat construction, it appears to me that this simple acknowledgment of the fact is at least due to Mr. Neilson's memory, and which this record will aid in carrying down the stream of time, as an interesting feature in the history of the iron manufacture. AN ENGINEER.

Blackwell, Feb. 4.

ALTGOED CONSOLS SLATE QUARRY.

Sir,—Much as I dislike taking part in paper controversy, I cannot refrain from offering a few remarks on the letter of "A Shareholder," published in your Journal of Jan. 19. It is really a great pity that this letter, whoever he may be, should have been labouring under such a delusion as his writer conveys. Where he could have obtained such unsound information I, as an early shareholder, cannot understand. He could not have received it officially, nor from any document of the company. I agree with him, and so do we all, that the concern has been greatly mismanaged; but his wholesale allegations are unfounded. His object must certainly be to prejudice the company in the estimation of the public, or he surely would not have had the temerity to publish such statements, before he had substantiated them. I can confidently assure you, Mr. Editor (and shall be happy to prove it to the party referred to, if he will come forward at the next meeting), that his letter is not the truth, nor a shadow of the truth. The facts are these. The company was originated in 10,000 shares of 2*s.* each; and before the capital was fully subscribed, while only 6000 shares were taken up, the quarries (consisting of the Gwaerns and Ratgoed), for which they had to pay at the rate of 14,000*l.* or thereabouts, were paid for in cash and shares. The dullness of the times precluded the rest of the capital being subscribed, consequently it was considered expedient to work only one of the quarries, and the landlord agreeing thereto, 2000 shares, equivalent to 4000*l.*, were merged as a sett-off against the smaller quarry (Ratgoed), and the more advanced quarry, and the better of the two, was retained. This quarry had been continuously working at a profit for some months, but inasmuch as several new bargains, or tunnels, had to be opened to bring it into a dividend state, still the work was practically dead, and was necessarily a heavy clog on the productive bargains. Nevertheless, the profit at the end of the first half-year showed a positive surplus over the expenditure. This introduced the first dividend, and the second was similarly produced. Certainly, it is true, these dividends were premature, and have subsequently militated against the company, but, from having looked into this matter, I feel satisfied the dividends were honestly out of net profits, and not out of capital.

Your correspondent's statement about 5000 tons per month having been promised upon the unallotted shares being subscribed for, is a glaring error. The lesser promised this much, to my knowledge, that with proper machinery (which would be obtained from the proceeds of the unallotted shares) he would make the quarry produce at least 5000 tons of slates and slabs per annum, which would return good dividends. Again, these unallotted shares were not disposed of, neither were they issued, for the public were in no mood at the commencement of the war to take them. While the quarry was proved undoubtedly good, the machinery was comparatively worthless and inefficient, and was not likely to be improved without capital. Hence

Dr. COLLIER AT FORT BOWEN MINE, NEW GRANADA.—Here we have the intercept

the month of October, 1891, but was refused. On the 1st of November, 1891, Mr. Tate made a contract with Mr. Gaston and Mr. Costigan, to obtain possession of the mine, and also agreed to take 10 tons of the quartz, at 10 oz. of gold per ton, to be crushed at the Fort Bowen Company's works. Both Mr. Gregson and Mr. Tate visited the Belen Mine, and took away a quart, in which there was no visible gold, tested it, and found it extremely rich, but, as neither Mr. Costigan nor Mr. Gaston had any right to dispose of what did belong to them, the negotiation fell through. This was two weeks prior to my arrival at Fort Bowen. Mr. Tate left for England some two weeks prior to my arrival. While at Aspinwall of Colombia, Mr. Tate was superior to all others in his knowledge of the Belen Mine. He was the only one who was able to supply to the governor for possession of the Belen Mine. The result was that the governor, Don Francisco Fabrega, admitted my claim as superior to all others, having

*** TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, enlarged and augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the MISERERE JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street.—Price 6s.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

CLEW BAY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 38, Cannon-street, on Tuesday, Mr. D. C. POOLE in the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. May) read the notice convening the meeting, from which it appeared that it was proposed to make a special dividend of 3s. to all shareholders of the 3158 shares of the second issue, on condition that they pay up to 17s. per share within a time to be appointed, when such shares would be considered as paid up to 20s.

The CHAIRMAN then called on the secretary to read the report of the committee, which he was about doing, when Mr. JOHN BOYLE moved that it would be desirable our reporter should retire, on the ground that the present position of the company was such that publicity might prejudice its interests.

A lengthened discussion ensued, in which the Chairman, Messrs. Bennett, Duncan, Packer, and other shareholders took part, and insisted on the desirability of its presence; and during which some flattering compliments were paid to the services the Mining Journal was ever ready to afford in promoting all legitimate adventures, formed for the development of our mineral resources. The motion being eventually withdrawn, the business was resumed.

The SECRETARY then proceeded to read the report, as follows:—

Our report to-day does not contain much additional information from the mines, as the works have been interrupted, and partially stopped, by an increased flow of water. But though it unfortunately stopped the progress of sinking, it adds to the already abundant evidence of our possessing a most promising mine. If we had had means, we should have gone on, notwithstanding this accident, but the men refused to work without their arrears being paid, and the consequence was a partial suspension of operations. Every economy possible has been practised, and the captain has assisted us as much as lay in his power, by reducing the number of men. He informs us for the future the monthly expenses will be about 600. At the last bi-monthly meeting a call of 2s. per share was made; we regret to say it has only partially been responded to.

The state of our finances compelled your committee to call a meeting of the scrip-holders, to consult with them on the position which the defaulters had thrown us into. The result of that meeting was a proposition to give the holders of the second issue a bonus of 3s. per share if they would pay up to 17s., when their shares could be entered in the cost-book as 20s. paid up. This bonus to be supplied from the money paid up on forfeited shares, in order not to affect the capital. By this plan a sufficient amount would be raised to develop the mine to the estimated depth at which the lode might be expected to become remunerative.

This proposition will be submitted to you to-day for your consideration.

The SECRETARY next read the statement of accounts, from which we abstract the following particulars:—

Balance last audit	£49 8 8
Received on calls	206 5 0
Loans	29 11 0
Account paid in error	13 0 0
Paid on account of mine costs, &c.	£181 8 7
London expenses	57 3 6
Income tax	10 12 4 = 249 4 5
Leaving balance in hand	£36 13 3

The statement of assets and liabilities, the calls being paid up, showed a balance in favour of the mine of 894 13s. 7d.

The following report, from Capt. Higgins, was read:—

Feb. 1.—Since the last bi-monthly meeting, Boyle's shaft has been sunk 5 feet, but was suspended at the latter part of December, owing to the great influx of water; the lode in the bottom of this shaft is 6 ft. large, 3 ft. being white quartz, and fluor-spar, the remainder capel, floukan, with a mixture of gossan spotted with ore, but, as I before stated, we are not deep enough to say positively whether it will yield only small deposits of ore, or prove remunerative; I only require it to be sunk and laid open at about 9 fms. below our present depth to give a decided answer; I am, however, confident that when the Bend lode is intersected 10 fms. west of Boyle's shaft it will be found productive. If the pump, &c., answer we shall reach the required depth with small outlay. The winch has been sunk 8 ft., and is divided by a horse of ground.

The CHAIRMAN observed that he had little to say in addition to the facts contained in the reports. Those received from Capt. Higgins gave them every hope of favourable results, and they had every faith in the ultimate success of the company, provided the capital was raised to carry it on with vigour, and pay off their liabilities. This was all they wanted, and he trusted the results would prove the correctness of their anticipations. He would add that the pump and pitwork had been duly forwarded, and, no doubt, were by this time on the mine.

The reports were then received and confirmed, and the meeting made special.

Mr. PACKER said he rose to propose the motion of which he had given notice in the circular convening the meeting. He thought it was highly desirable some steps should be taken to allow the mine a fair chance; and, if pursued with spirit, they would have a capital property. He would, therefore, propose that the bonus of 3s. be allowed to the holders of the 3158 shares of the second issue, on condition that they pay up to 17s. per share within an appointed time, when such would be considered as paid up to 20s. He wished, however, to ask whether, if paid, with the arrears of calls due, the total amount received would bring the mine into a profitable state?

The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative.

Mr. PACKER proposed they should call up 2s. in a month, and 1s. on the following month.—Mr. BOYLE agreed with Mr. PACKER; but it was highly desirable they should should have money immediately.

On the point as to the mode of payment a lengthened discussion arose, in which various propositions were made, and it was ultimately agreed that one emanating from Mr. DUNCAN, who thought that legal difficulties might arise in giving a bonus, and, therefore, proposed that which he considered might meet the case without interfering with the effect of that before the meeting. It was, that upon the holders of the 3158 forfeited second issue of shares paying up on or before the 5th April next the remaining amount of their shares and all arrears, that they shall receive a rebate of 2s., and that such shareholders who shall pay up shall receive a certificate of 16; and that such shall pay up the sum of 2s. per share beyond the arrears on or before Feb. 19 on account, shall receive a further rebate of 1s. per share. It was explained to the meeting that the proposed rebate, or discount, of 3s. per share would not affect the capital of the company, neither would there be any loss by its adoption, as it appeared that 3158 10s. had been carried to the profit account, being the balance received on shares forfeited for the benefit of the company. Should every shareholder avail himself of the advantage of this rebate, or discount, it would only amount to 5184 14s., leaving a balance still to profit account of 1124 10s.

It was then proposed and carried that none of the forfeited shares shall be sold without the consent of a special meeting; after which the auditors and committee were elected, and the meeting adjourned to February 25th, to ascertain the result of the foregoing proposition.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held on Thursday, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts.—Mr. P. D. HADLOW in the chair.

Mr. GEORGE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The following statement of accounts was then exhibited:—

Balance last account	£3443 11 4
Ors. sold, Nov.	£1005 0 6
Do, Dec.	1110 0 0
Do, Jan.	1017 10 0 = 3132 12 6
Sale of materials	725 16 9 = £7302 0 7
Mr. Hancock, in discharge of claim, &c.	£ 74 10 0
Difference of ore sold July last	5 16 6
Mine cost, Sept.	£1002 15 7
Do, Oct.	963 6 2
Do, Nov.	991 0 3 = 2947 2 8
Discount	10 3 0
Directors' attendance	25 0 0 = £3062 12 2
Leaving balance in favour of mine	£4239 8 5

The liabilities were stated as nil.

Mr. HADLOW said it would be a great convenience if the accounts were laid on the table a few hours before the meeting.

Mr. DUNFORD replied that they were ready a fortnight ago, and any shareholder could have called at the office and examined them.

The CHAIRMAN, in rising to move that the accounts be received and adopted, would make a few general remarks, but leave the details to Mr. Wolferstan, whom he was glad to say was in attendance. He had been instructed by the shareholders to move that the accounts be received and adopted, and it might not be inappropriate to revert to the state the company was in at the time they took office. At that time the amount to the credit of the company was 1977 11s. 7d.; it was now 4239 8s. 5d., showing an increase of 2261 10s. 10d., and that had been obtained by no means easily. They had had difficulties to contend with greater than they expected. The works had been retarded by defects in the machinery, the lower levels having been filled with water during the necessary repairs. However, he (the Chairman) was glad to say that the board considered they were now in a position to recommend a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, which he hoped, under all the circumstances, was as much as they could expect. It was by exercising the greatest economy, and the high price obtained for the ore, that they were enabled to work out such a favourable balance. Without wishing to make any contrast, he could assure them the directors would endeavour to do the best they could. When the present board of directors assumed their position they found that the mine was always a month in arrears, credit being taken for the ore sold, whilst the cost-sheet for the same month had not been paid. It was now proposed to adjust that by having, the next two months, only two samplings, by adopting that course they would be better able to see what the cost had been, and the produce realized. (Hear.) Before moving the adoption of the accounts, he should be happy to answer any questions or give any explanation of the accounts.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know the amount that had been expended on new machinery?—The CHAIRMAN replied about 10000, and the old materials had sold for 725 16s. 9d., and they had two engines still on hand, which they hoped to dispose of shortly by private contract.

A SHAREHOLDER, who said he was a merchant of 30 years' standing in the City of London, declared he never saw accounts kept in a better manner. (Cheers.)

Mr. CUMBERLAND seconded the resolution, that the accounts be received and adopted, which was unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN said, the next question was the dividend; it was a small amount, but the question was whether they would take a small dividend, or wait until they could get a larger one. If they agreed to the resolution, he hoped they would send in the scrip as early as possible, as it was a work of considerable labour to get it indorsed.

Mr. HADLOW understood that the dividend proposed was the recommendation of the directors, because he did not wish to cripple them, and he believed such was the general feeling of the shareholders. (Hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said it was the recommendation of the board, but perhaps Mr. DUNFORD could explain the accounts better than himself. There would be a good balance in hand after payment of the dividend.

Mr. DUNFORD said they had cleared 2260 5s. 3d. net profit since the company had been under the present management, and after deducting the proposed dividend, and 10 per cent. to be added to the reserved fund, they would have a surplus of 9904 5s. 3d., out of which amount they would take 3000, to replace the deficiency they

found in the reserved fund, and they would still carry over 6884 11s. 11d. undivided profits to the next accounts. He, therefore, considered it was a very legitimate dividend, and as large as could be expected, as they had been putting up new machinery for old all over the mine.

Mr. WOLFERSTAN said, before submitting his report, it was a great satisfaction to him to find that upon the present occasion they were in a position to declare a dividend.—Mr. Wolferstan then read the following report:—

Feb. 6.—In making my report on the present occasion, I will, with your permission, confine myself to the first place, to the operations since the last meeting, and the value of the lode in the several ends and slopes; and secondly, to the general state of the mine, with an account of the various alterations and repairs to the machinery, and the cost of the same. The 215 fms. level has been extended 60 fathoms from the shaft; the first 40 fms. was on a moderately productive lode, and part of the ground has been stopped away. For the last 20 fms the lode has proved to be much better, and in the present end it is 3 feet wide, and worth 18 cwt. of ore per fathom. The ground standing in the back for this length (20 fms.) will average 8 fms. high, and from present appearance we calculate it will produce 15 cwt. of rich ore per fathom. The 205 fms. level has been extended 14 fms. since the last meeting, and the end is now about 30 fms. from the main shoot of ore some down in the 190. The 190 fms. level has been driven 30 fms. south on the course of a good profitable lode, and which in the present end is 3 feet wide, and worth 18 cwt. of ore per fathom. The ground standing in the back of this level, for 25 fms. in length, will average 11 feet high, and is worth about 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. There are some stopes working in the back of this level, further north, that are yielding work of a profitable description. In the 175 fms. level the eastern part of the lode is about 3 ft. wide, and worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom, and the lode in the back is yielding full 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. The 205 fms. level, on the western part of the lode, and also in the back of the 100, are producing work that will make some profit. From this statement, Gentlemen, you will perceive that the lode in the 215, which is the deepest level in the mine, has considerably improved, and, therefore, increased the prospects and value of the mine. In the 205 the lode has for some time past been almost unproductive, and we do not expect a change for the better until the end be extended, so as reach the main shoot of ore, so productive in the 190, and that will occupy about four months. The lode in the 190, although still good, has been less productive during the past two or three months, and our returns have been somewhat affected by this falling off in its value. The driving on the eastern part of the lode in the 175 has laid open some considerable length of very profitable ore ground, and we hope that this, together with the improvement in the 215 fms. level, will compensate for the less productiveness of the lode in the 190 fathom level, and enable us to continue sampling as at present, until we shall have reached the main shoot of ore in the 205 fathom level, and then we may fairly calculate on increasing the returns. The shaft is now in fair working condition. The several levels are clear of stulls, and the mine throughout well ventilated. The pitwork has also been much improved, by putting in new and larger plunger-poles, yet we still experience occasionally inconvenience from the smallness of the lift, which does not allow of the water being forked so quickly as we could wish, after a stoppage of the engine for usual repairs, &c., in the shaft. At surface, much has been done towards putting the machinery in proper order, but a good deal is still required in order to place it in a completely efficient state. The repairs, including new boiler, &c., and labour, has cost about 9800, or nearly 10000. I have a detailed statement of this work, and will, if it be your wish, read it, and be happy to give any explanation that may be required.

The CHAIRMAN said, that under the former management the water was obtained from the Tamar, which being a tidal river, was very brackish, causing great corrosion in the boilers; but Mr. Wolferstan had supplied fresh water by lead.

Mr. WOLFERSTAN said there had been great destruction to the boilers. All of them were now fed with fresh water, and after that they had plenty of water for dressing. There were two more boilers that must come out, one of them had 15 or 18 inches of sediment, as hard as a rock. The using fresh water also effected a considerable saving in the consumption of fuel.

Mr. CUMBERLAND wished to know whether they were discovering as much ore as they were taking away?—Mr. WOLFERSTAN: Yes, more, and the mine was as well ventilated as ever, and the water was as good as ever.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution—"That a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share be declared, payable on March 1 next." The resolution was seconded, and carried.

Mr. HADLOW proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

Mr. BOYLE said, after the statement of accounts brought forward, they were entitled to more than a vote of thanks. It was very easy to forget benefits conferred, as it was to forget the wretched state the mine was in when those gentlemen composing some of the members of the present board came forward. By a more than ordinary amount of ability and energy, they had rescued the mine from a state of ruin, and they were now in a position to declare a dividend. It was not sufficient to give them a mere vote of thanks; and he considered they would be consulting the best interests of the mine if more than a mere vote of thanks should be presented to them; he would therefore propose, in addition, that a money testimonial be presented, in proof of the estimation, and as a mark of esteem, for their great exertions in rescuing the mine from the miserable state they found it, and bringing it into its present condition. Mr. Boyle concluded by moving that the sum of 100 guineas be presented to Messrs. Hadlow, Dunsford, and Charles Curtis, jun., three of the directors, in testimony of the great benefit conferred upon the mine through their exertions.

Mr. EDMUNDS, in seconding the proposal, said it was only an act of justice to those gentlemen for the great trouble they had taken. When they entered upon their duties the mine was upon the eve of bankruptcy, and it was only by the most extraordinary perseverance that they had rescued it from that condition.

Mr. CUMBERLAND sincerely concurred in the motion before the meeting. Several other shareholders having expressed a similar feeling, the resolution was carried.

The CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, said he hardly knew what to say. They never sought for money, but they were glad to see the mine in such a state, and he declared it was nothing would deter them from making the best they could of the property.

He felt deeply the observations made that day to the board. They did try all in their power, and had a difficult task to perform, but had been amply repaid by the expression of thanks received from time to time; and if nothing further had been done, they would have continued to use their best exertions, both for the interest of the shareholders and themselves. He (the Chairman) could only repeat, on behalf of his colleagues and himself, his sincere thanks for this renewed mark of confidence, which must animate them to future exertions, and which would be invested in some of the things that would lead to a standing proof of the approbation of the shareholders.

Mr. CUMBERLAND begged leave to propose that the best thanks of the meeting and the sum of 100 10s. be presented to Mr. Wolferstan; that gentleman had always acted in the most straightforward manner in all mines in which he was engaged.

The motion was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. WOLFERSTAN was obliged to them for the renewed mark of confidence, which would stimulate him to do all he could for their interest.

The proceedings then terminated.

[Referring to the report on the 3d of November last, it will be observed that a similar motion was then made by Mr. Cookney, as one of the directors recently appointed, excepting that he proposed the sum of 100 guineas to be presented to the committee of investigation, of which Messrs. Hadlow, Buris, and Dunsford, the directors named by Mr. Boyle, formed part.]

WEST PAR CONSOLS.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Thursday.

Mr. S. W. DAWKES in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the following reports of the committee of management and the agent:—

"Since the last meeting, your committee have had your mine and shaft inspected by three of the best practical miners in Cornwall—namely, Captain Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath Mine; Capt. James Pope, of Wheal Bassett; and Capt. Samuel Seacombe, of Falmouth Mines, who reported in the Mining Journal, and copies of which were sent to each shareholder. It was very gratifying to receive the unanimous opinions of these gentlemen in favour of the good prospects of West Par Mine. Your committee would particularly draw your attention to Captain Seacombe's report, he having inspected the mine since the large lode was cut to the west of the cross-course, and to which he thus refers:—"The second lode cut, near the end, is about 5 ft. wide, composed chiefly of gossan, quartz, prun, and peach, thickly impregnated with native copper; altogether it is a lode of great promise, one that well deserves being explored, and I believe that it will be found to contain rich deposits of both copper and tin ore." It will also be observed that another lode is referred to in all the reports mentioned, upon which a shaft has been sunk about 14 fms., in which the lode is about 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and gossan, spotted with mundie and copper ore, and which is believed to be a continuation of one of the productive lodes in the adjoining mine, Par Consols. It is highly desirable that operations should be prosecuted on this lode as soon as the funds of the company will permit.

Your committee have the pleasure of reporting that Major Carylon has granted an addition to the West Par sett, which gives us a greater length on the Par Consols lode, and, therefore, of great importance to the company.

The operations now being carried on are—the driving west on the large lode driving through the eastern cross-course, for the purpose of cross-cutting the lodes on its eastern side, and sinking the engine-shaft as rapidly as possible, and which is now down 12 fms. under the 45. Your committee would refer you to the manager's report, to be laid before you to-day, for the appearance of these points, and for his opinions of the mine generally.

By a statement of the accounts, now on the table, you will observe that on Jan. 31, 1885, the balance of liabilities over the available assets is estimated at 5621 10s. 10d.; it is, however, to be observed that the same amount was made to provide funds for paying off this amount, and for carrying on the operations at the mine.

When it was contemplated that the sum of 11 per share would be sufficient to fully develop the mine, it was supposed that all the shares would be issued at that amount, but as it became necessary to give a bonus to induce parties to take up the 6377 reserved shares, the company was thus unavoidably deprived of 21931, which was originally reckoned upon, these shares having been issued in accordance with the resolution of May 15 last, by which a bonus of one share was given for every two taken, being equal to 13s. 4d. for the 11 per share. It is believed now that a further sum of between 30000 and 30000 will be sufficient to test the value of the mine, and from every appearance and prospect bring it into a productive and profitable state.

Your committee have called you together specially for the purposes stated in the notice which has been advertised, and which has been sent to every registered shareholder. With regard to reducing the number of shares, your committee understand that many persons object to so large a number as 25,000, observing that it influences them in not joining the company; while, on the other hand, it is represented by others that a large number of shares of small amount is more negotiable, and that the company would be better supplied by a large number of small shares. Your committee would leave this question to the decision of the meeting, without expressing any positive opinion of their own on the subject. Your committee have also given notice to propose at this meeting a rule, to enable those who may so desire it at any time to square their accounts with the company, and relinquish their shares, as is the usual custom under the Cost-book System."

Feb. 5.—In giving you the particulars of our operations and prospects for the meeting of the adventurers, I write to say we have sunk the engine-shaft 12 fms. below the 45. The ground here is well stratified, and of a light blue kilias; this shaft is sinking at the rate of 3 fms. per month, by nine men. We have extended west on the large lode about 26 fms, which is composed of peach, gossan, a little copper ore, and native copper—a very promising lode, but not sufficient to raise yet. I am of opinion much mineral will be found in this direction, as well as deeper under the ground we are passing over. This point is being pushed on with all possible speed, by eight men. The 45 is extended east to the eastern cross-course. We intend driving a little further east, to get clear of the disturbed ground, then cross-cut for other lodes, which we know to exist there. This is a desirable object, and especially as we have an additional piece of ground promised us in that direction. Our monthly cost-sheet will be easy while we are prosecuting these objects; and I wish to impress the necessity

of perseverance, and it is the opinion of all practical mining men that we have a good field for mining.—J. WENN.

The CHAIRMAN said, he believed the shareholders were now in possession of all the facts. He might remark, before entering on the business of the day, that he had made enquiry of an eminent mining authority, and one who was quite unaware of the fact that he was in any way interested in West Par, as to the value of their property; and he was highly gratified to hear the opinion expressed that the mine was one of the best in Cornwall. The shareholders should recollect that, although they were not in a position he could wish, their shares were worth more than those in any other mine which had been so long in an unprofitable state. Their funds were now entirely exhausted, and the only course they could adopt was to raise further capital, or wind up the concern. As they had heard the notice read by the secretary, they were aware that the objects of the meeting were very important—it was proposed to repeal the first rule of the company, so far as related to the number of shares; to rescind the rule, whereby the directors would be empowered to make a call; and to provide for making calls at a future period, if necessary, for the purpose of carrying on and extending the operations of the company. The report was so fully into details, that he considered further comment from him almost unnecessary; he would, however, wish it to be understood that he was ready to answer any questions the shareholders might wish to ask.

Mr. DAVIS observed, that there was a similar report presented 12 months since, yet he did not see that their position was materially improved.

The CHAIRMAN would inform Mr. Davis that seven or eight months were unfortunately expended in finding the lode, which was lost about that time. After the intersection of the cross-course, they were compelled to work on in a comparatively unprofitable manner, until they cut the lode on the other side. This lode, at that time, supposed to have been thrown out only 17 fathoms, but it was found in reality to be 43 fathoms before they again cut it. They had not seen the lode below the 45, but must be remembered that their shaft was sunk diagonally. Par Consols first found their ore at the depth of 45 fms. perpendicularly, whilst their depth was but about 32 fms., as their shaft inclined about 45 degrees. Since it was proposed to alter the number of shares, to accord with the wishes of some of the larger shareholders, it had been stated that reducing the number of shares by increasing their value would make the stock less negotiable on the market; it was, therefore, considered advisable to leave the number of shares as they were; and as it was requisite, considering the fact had given notice that the question would be discussed, to pass a negative resolution, he would propose that that course be adopted.

Mr. GEO. BRACKLEY HARRISON then proposed—"That it is considered inexpedient to alter the first rule of the company."

This resolution was unanimously carried; and, in answer to a question from a shareholder, the SECRETARY stated that the shares represented at the meeting were registered, 10,131; unregistered, 1082. Every resolution required the majority of the registered shareholders of the company to be of effect.

Mr. J. BERRY (solicitor of the company) read the resolutions and amended rules as proposed to be submitted to the shareholders for their approval.

Mr. W. TATE considered the resolutions were of the most important character, and he did not think they should have been called upon to pass a series of resolutions of which they knew nothing but from having heard them once read. A copy of those resolutions should have been sent to each shareholder, as they would have had an opportunity of judging of their merits.

Mr. BERRY said, that although he had prepared the resolutions and rules in a form, manner, in order that no difficulty might arise at a future time, the plain facts were enumerated in a very few words. The shareholders were aware that the company was in immediate want of additional funds, and that, unless they were provided, was impossible to carry on their operations; he had, therefore, drawn up amendments to the original rules and regulations by which the company was governed, which would enable the shareholders to make such calls as should be required for the development of the mine. He did not apprehend any serious difficulties would arise from the adoption of those amendments, as he understood it was intended to have the will of the machinery and other property belonging to the company valued; and in the event of any shareholder, not entering into this arrangement, claiming at any future period with respect to the shares held by him previous to this date, he could be paid his proportion of the assets now belonging to the company, as though the present company were wound-up and dissolved. This, he believed, would meet the wish of every shareholder, as he would undoubtedly obtain more for his shares than if the concerns were wound-up, indeed, he did not see how any shareholder could expect more, when he took into consideration that the value of the lease was absolutely nothing, as they were bound by it either to work the mine or to relinquish the lease. Major Carylon, the lord; so that, were they to abandon further operations, the machinery, &c., would be their only available asset, as they possessed no power to dispose of the lease. He had prepared those rules as much with a view to protect shareholders who paid their calls as to prevent those who were disinclined to do so from participating in the profits which might be derived from the development of the mine by the remaining shareholders; and it was his opinion that, in the event of a liquidation proceeding against the company, either in law or equity, it would not be terminated to the prejudice of the company.

It was then resolved that it should be lawful to make calls at any meeting, ordinary or special, by resolution passed by a majority of votes given at such meeting. A clause was inserted, authorising the forfeiture of shares for non-payment of calls, and the relinquishment of shares, in accordance with the system usually adopted in cost-book mines. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NORTH DAMSEL MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 57, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday.

Mr. JAMES LAW in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of it held on July 12, and two subsequent meetings, which were confirmed.

Mr. J. H. TUNNICLIFFE enquired why the accounts were not passed at the meetings since July?—The SECRETARY explained to the meeting that, in consequence of not having the whole amount of the sale of the materials in hand, and unable to clear from Mr. Pryor the balance at that time, he could not pay more than 1s. 6d. per share. He had taken Mr. Pryor's acceptances at two and four months for 1321 5s. 2d., on 2771 5s. 6d.—consequently, at the two meetings referred to there were not a sufficient number of shareholders present to constitute a meeting. He had also instructed that meeting to proceed against the clerk of Mr. Tunnicliffe, into whose name 1100 shares had been registered, and a call of 4s. per share due. He had instructed proceedings in the Stannaries Court, and had received from Mr. Munday 82 10s. and 71 10s. costs, in payment of the call, which would enable him to pay the dividend of 1s. per share.

Mr. HARRIS objected to the passing of the accounts until an explanation had been given by Mr. Pryor relative to several overcharges which appeared upon the last cost sheet, which had been sent in by him as the manager, especially with respect to the sum of 751, which Mr. Pryor had received for a piece of ground sold to the West Damsel Company, which ground was claimed as part of the North Damsel sett, that company being charged by Mr. Pryor with the lease, amounting to 521.

Mr. COOK and Mr. MACKEY strongly condemned the conduct of the manager in increasing the salaries of the agents, after receiving instructions to suspend operations in the eastern part of the sett, and to sell the materials by auction.

Mr. TUNNICLIFFE felt astonished that there should be a charge of 171 3s. in Sept. 1873, in Oct. for salaries, when it appeared that the machinery was all sold in Aug. and fully concurred with the feeling of the meeting, that Mr. Pryor should be immediately written to for the payment of overcharges, as they appeared in the cost-sheet.

Mr. MACKEY suggested that a committee should be formed to assist the secretary in preparing the demands of the shareholders, when three gentlemen were nominated. After a considerable desultory conversation, several resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned to March 5, when the result of the secretary's communications with Mr. Pryor will be made known to the shareholders.

A dividend of 1s. per share, on 4504 shares, was declared payable on and after 12th inst. After passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, several of the shareholders remained, conversing on the unsatisfactory position of their financial matters.

FORT BOWEN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 11, New Broad-street, on Tuesday.

Mr. GEORGE TATE in the chair.

Mr. W. L. WENN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business of the meeting, said he should not trouble them with many remarks. There were two objects to be attained, to receive the report, and afterwards to take into consideration the means of raising money for carrying on the undertaking with energy. It would be in the recollection of many that months ago, in that room, it was distinctly stated that the money the directors then in hand would only be sufficient to prove the mines, and that more capital would be required to work them efficiently. The mines had now been fully proved, and he hoped they would consider they were well worth the additional amount recommended to be raised.—The CHAIRMAN then read the following report:—

The principal shareholders in this undertaking are aware that I have been for some months in Central America, for the purpose of ascertaining by actual experiment the value of the Fort Bowen Mine. It is true that a strong opinion has always prevailed that the mine itself was of a very valuable nature, but it was said to be surrounded by difficulties of no ordinary character; that the approach to it was almost inaccessible; that the climate was fatal, or, at least, dangerous, to Europeans; that the labour market was so dear that it was almost ruinous; and that the course of the River Belen (the only road to the mine) was so interrupted by precipitous rapids as to render the transport of machinery impracticable; and that the auriferous ore was merely superficial.

All such reports are greatly exaggerated. The climate is such that Europeans can live therein with safety and comfort; labour is not dearer than in New York; the rapids present no obstacle to the conveyance of heavy machinery; the ordinary vigour may not be sufficient to overcome the difficulties, but not least important point, you may be assured, from my own research, that the deepest part of the mine that had been explored up to the time I left it yielded the richest ore

the pump, which was the richer part, was passed through the stamps during my stay, as designedly, but it so happened, from this one day extracted nearly 9 ozs. of gold, besides a large quantity of fine gold remaining in the sand to be amalgamated by gravity, as soon as the machinery for that purpose was complete. On Dec. 20 there are about 40 tons of this material containing gold waiting for amalgamation, and the barrel, barrels, for this purpose were then ready for use.

A Chilean mill has also been set up, which is worked by the same engine as the stamps. It was put in operation on Dec. 17 last, and is estimated to reduce about half as much stamps. In addition to the above, a portable steam-engine of 14 to 16-horse-power, with machinery attached, capable of crushing and amalgamating 8 or 10 tons of ore per day, has gone out to the mine, and should be now in course of erection, but up to this time we have no account of its arrival.

From these various sources we may reckon upon a daily reduction of from 16 to 18 tons of ore. The yield of gold per ton when the stamps are working exclusively upon the auriferous lode, I believe, cannot be less than 1 oz. per ton. It should be borne in mind, that there are now referred to come from the lowest part of the drive, or level; that we are now upon the point of exploring the mine 20 feet below that level, and there can hardly be a shadow of doubt that the richness of ore at that depth will far surpass anything that has yet been met with. Such is also the opinion of Capt. Ferguson, the manager of the mine, who has acquired a large amount of practical knowledge in gold mining, having passed 25 years of his life in the gold mines of Brazil.

There is one point in favour of this mine that distinguishes it from the mines of this and some foreign countries. In the mines of this country a large outlay is requisite to erect a shaft to a great depth, and to erect a pump to raise the water, and to erect a pump to pump machinery, before any produce can be expected; whereas, in the Fort Worth mine, thousands and thousands of tons of auriferous lode lie within 30 or 40 feet of the surface, which can be reached at a comparatively trifling cost. It should be added that the auriferous lode is inexhaustible, and the quantity of mine operated upon is only limited by the amount of machinery and number of men employed.

Much has been said about the price and scarcity of labour. It is quite true that labour has been scarce; but when a steam-boat shall be running from Aspinwall, where labour is plentiful, at 85¢ a day, we shall be able to command any amount of ordinary labour, especially when the supply of food at the mine shall be abundant and regular. It may be noticed that the natives, instead of living, as heretofore, at the village of Escribano, are now building native houses upon the mine, thereby showing their disposition to make this locality their permanent residence.

I have now placed before you the actual state and prospects of this mine, the result of my own observation. It has been proved fairly and incontrovertibly to be not only rich but fully worked. If it be worth working at all, it is worth working extensively and well. It is now to many gentlemen present that machinery to the value of \$50,000, was sent out to Escribano in the early part of last year, which, in consequence of the timidity and obsequiousness of the commander of the vessel, came back to this country, and is now in the East India Dock. That machinery was purpose again to send out, and to erect with the utmost dispatch. It will add to our other means the power of reducing 30 to 40 tons of ore per day, thus enabling us, with all the machinery in force, to operate upon 50 to 60 tons daily. The whole of the machinery that has been referred to has not been ready paid for; but there will be a considerable sum required to convey and erect at Escribano 160 tons of heavy machinery. The cost of this is estimated at about \$10,000. It will thus appear that if this mine is to be properly and extensively laid open, it is in a puddling way, by means of six stamp heads, but boldly and manfully, as it will serve to you, you will most certainly reap a golden harvest. To effect that object, from \$50,000 to \$100,000 will be necessary.

Now, although we appeal to you for funds to prosecute the mineral resources of the country, it should be clearly understood that we are not in debt; and I will go further, and say that we do not mean to incur debt. When I left the mine, every cost-sheet and merchant's bill (except one, about which there had been a dispute) was paid; and you will thus appear that if this mine is to be properly and extensively laid open, it is in a puddling way, by means of six stamp heads, but boldly and manfully, as it will serve to you, you will most certainly reap a golden harvest. To effect that object, from \$50,000 to \$100,000 will be necessary.

In conclusion, I would advise you all not to relax, now that you have surmounted all difficulties, and are on the threshold of success; but in spite of former disappointments, which you may be assured will not be repeated, to subscribe the small sum that is required to place this enterprise beyond the possibility of failure.—GEORGE TAYLOR.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know whether the coast was dangerous, and whether that was the reason the captain refused to land the machinery at Escribano, as it was sent back to Colon, where the agent of the company refused to receive it? Capt. CHARITTE said it was an open coast, without a harbour, and at certain seasons rollers would come in, and it was only necessary to stand out to sea. If the agent at Colon had received the machinery, it would have been as difficult to have got it up to the mines as to have sent it from this country. They did not intend to pay for the freight, so that it was merely the delay in sending the machinery out, which was all paid for.

The CHAIRMAN had seen women crossing the bar in canoes; and they could not have greater proof of the little difficulty in landing machinery, than the fact of three canoes having landed without difficulty.

SHARLOTTE observed that the coast was not worse than that at Macraes.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution that the report be received, adopted, and printed for circulation. The motion was seconded and carried with applause.

The CHAIRMAN said, the next question was the raising of the additional capital; and, trusted, after the report they had heard read, that all would lend a helping hand. They were aware that the directors had obtained from the shareholders power to raise \$15,000, upon debentures, and out of that only \$10,000 had been subscribed. After much discussion at a board meeting recently held, at which they were assisted by several of the principal shareholders, it was agreed that \$50,000 should be raised on debentures, payable by instalments of 25 per cent., such debentures to bear interest at the rate of 15 per cent., in addition to ranking for dividend, and to be terminable in five years.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested that some further inducement should be offered, and that the time for calling in the debentures should be 10 years.

Mr. COOKE considered the inducement quite sufficient, after the very favourable and satisfactory report of the Chairman.

Capt. CHARITTE said, there were no debts owing, and they had about 2000l. worth of machinery paid for, the balance to be paid by instalments.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to questions by shareholders, said the whole amount to be paid at once; and whether that course was pursued, or by instalments, the interest would commence from the time of payment.

Mr. WEBB submitted a list to the shareholders in attendance, when subscriptions are put down amounting to nearly 3000l. But he observed that many parties had asked him that they would prefer coming to the office after the meeting, as the list was not in the room.

Mr. PALGRAVE then asked the question whether the adventure should sink or swim; and, if they decided it should swim, whether there was a fair chance of success? According to the report of the Chairman, he considered there was a most excellent chance of success; and the shareholders might rely that, if they did not come forward, the affair must be wound-up, and other parties would come in and reap the benefit.

The CHAIRMAN assured the meeting he had understood everything; and although he had reported it would only yield 1 oz. to the ton, he believed the produce would be able to amount, and in that opinion Capt. Ferguson fully agreed with him. On the 10th day, with six stamps working 16 hours, they obtained 9 ozs. of gold, without calculating the quantity left in the sand, to be extracted by amalgamation. At St. James Rey Mines, they had 150 stamp-heads at work, so that it was easy to calculate that their returns would be with the same amount of machinery, which could be worked by the same staff that were superintending the six heads. Under such circumstances, he considered it would be suicidal to wind-up an affair that was now paying expenses, and by sending out sufficient machinery, would yield ten times as much as the present small amount of dividends. (Hear.)

A SHAREHOLDER would like to hear Mr. COOKE's opinion of the mine.

Dr. COLLIER said he had frequently given his opinion in writing, which had appeared in the Mining Journal. He believed the Port Bowen Mine could not be surpassed by any in the world. (Hear.) He had from his early days devoted his attention to mining, and had examined mines in Virginia, North Carolina, California, &c., but never met with one so rich as the Port Bowen, with an inexhaustible supply of ore. There were no engineering difficulties in approaching the mines, and he believed the ore would yield from 14 to 20 ozs. to the ton, and if machinery were sent out they could reduce from 30 to 40 tons a day. He conscientiously believed that they had a very rich mine.

Mr. DAWKINS said they could not control the German miners, and were compelled to discharge them; and the water went into the mine just as they had reached the richest part of the lode, which was the real cause they were not now working it.

Dr. COLLIER said, when he arrived at Colon, after visiting the mines, he stopped at the same house the German miners had on their way home, and the landlady produced 50 lbs. of solid gold, which he saw, and which he was very much interested in.

Mr. BRADLEY said he had been in conversation with Mr. John Arthur Phillips, who had been studying for two years in California, and whose reputation was well known, and that gentleman informed him that there was nothing in the world that he believed was equal in richness to the Port Bowen Mines; they were near the coast, and only a small expense was required for labour.

A resolution was then unanimously passed for raising the additional capital. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings, which were adjourned until the 19th inst.

THE RHOSYDD SLATE COMPANY.

A general half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 32, Moorgate-street, on Tuesday, Mr. JAMES H. OLIVER in the chair.

Mr. BACON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting; also, the minutes of the previous bi-monthly and special meetings, which were confirmed.

The following report of the committee of management and balance-sheet were then submitted:—

In conformity with the rules of the cost-book, the committee of management beg to lay before the shareholders a report of the progress of the works, with a detailed statement of the expenditure from the commencement of the undertaking, in June, 1853. It will be seen, on reference to the outlay, that the sum of 10,155l. 2s. 10d. has been spent in the development of the property; 3500l. 3s. 10d. for making a road from the quarry; 1541l. 13s. 10d. in machinery, buildings, houses, and materials; making a total expenditure at the quarry, from the commencement up to Jan. 5, 1856, of 15,097l. 6s. 6d.

Since the completion of the 24 level, your committee have given instructions to make openings on the slate vein, in an easterly and westerly direction, for the purpose of working the same, and to leave temporary pillars of rock to support the superabundant weight, until the top shall be more extensively removed. The vein has been partially opened at six places to the extent of 103 yards, at five of which bargains are now employed in making slates. One of these bargains may now be said to be in full operation, yielding an average produce of 30 tons of slate per month, which may be considered as a fair trial of the productiveness of the other bargains, when similarly opened. The quantity of slate made is 532 tons 16 cwt., the value of which is 144l. 3s. 11d. The cost of best slates made is 41s. 10s. 13 cwt., 1 qr., and inferior, 119 tons 5 cwt., 1 qr.—the average value of both qualities per ton being 27l. 1s. 9d.

It is important to notice this fact, as it shows the superiority of the rock at the present shallow workings, the second floor being only 30 yards from surface.

Your committee have recently ordered a 24-ft. wheel, for the purpose of working the necessary sawing machinery by water-power, and also for drawing and raising material at a lower floor. It is estimated the connecting apparatus and reservoir will be completed in about three months, when the returns of slate will be increased, and the cost of manufacture greatly reduced.

The buildings and machinery on the property consist of a substantial and commodious house (intended for the occupation of the agent and a clerk), two stables, large smith's shop, powder-house, office and weighing-machine house, five buildings for sawing-machines and smaller machinery, two sheds, four barracks for men, two sawing-machines (each 11 ft. 7 in. by 5 ft. 1 in.), one smaller do., 24-ft. water-wheel for break, with necessary gearing, and two weighing-machines.

In consequence of the progress of the adjoining property being involved in litigation, your committee have for some time been debating the use of the road for the conveyance of slates; and in pursuance of the resolutions of the late special meeting

of the shareholders, they are now prosecuting a bill for the obtaining of parliamentary powers to make a tramway from the quarry to join the present railway.

Since the last half-yearly general meeting, four members of the committee (Messrs. Badenoch, Rymer, Watson, and Wing) have retired. Capt. Oliver and Mr. Pearce have been elected in lieu of two of them, subject to confirmation at this meeting, agreeable to Rule 6th, but it is not intended at present to fill up the other vacancies.

The committee are desirous of reducing the right of redemption with reference to the management, and are accordingly reducing their fees to 1000l. per annum.

The capital remaining to be called up, and arrears due on December 31, amount to 4496l. 10s., against which there are liabilities to the amount of 1234l. 8s. 8d.

The amount required for the further prosecution of the works, erection of machinery, and building of cottages for the labourers, must in a very short time absorb the present capital of the company; but before creating additional capital, a special general meeting of the shareholders will be convened, for the purpose of taking such proposition into consideration.

Balance-Sheet from June, 1855, to Jan. 5, 1856.

Dr.—Capital (12,500 l. shares, fully paid up).....	£12,500 0 0
Amount received on 1s. instalments to Dec. 31, 1855, inclusive.....	7,983 10 0
Deposits and Calls: Received on 920 shares forfeited.....	47 10 0
Powder sold.....	629 18 6
Slate sold.....	80 8 11
John Harper: Balance of account.....	14 14 2
Balance.....	372 17 6

Total.....	£21,703 19 1
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Cr.—Lease (purchase money).....	£8-00 0 0
General expenses at quarry.....	8173 4 0
Making road from quarry to Cwmbeinan.....	480 8 10
Machinery, material, buildings, and horses.....	1541 13 10
Powder purchased.....	785 6 10
Wages (slate making).....	480 12 10
Sundries, 516l. 13s. 4d.; sundries, 159l. 7s. 10d.....	6 6 0 = £12,037 0 6
Sundry disbursements, including commissions, salaries, travel, &c.....	1,586 9 8
ling, preliminary expenses, &c.....	80 8 11
Slate sold.....	80 8 11

Total.....	£21,703 19 1
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The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said he regretted to hear that the manager was seriously indisposed, which had precluded him from forwarding the vouchers of the last month; he should, therefore, move that the balance-sheet be adopted, subject to audit. With regard to the report, they would see that slate making had commenced, but until the requisite machinery was erected, and the top more extensively removed, they could not expect to obtain any considerable quantity of slate. Lately, slate making had been impeded by the removal of a portion of the top of the first bargain, which precluded three of the other bargains from working. The arrangements for the erection of machinery were now fast progressing; a 24-ft. water-wheel and the necessary gearing were now at the quarry, and every preparation was making to expedite the manufacture of slate, consistent with the safe and proper development of the property.

The report and balance-sheet, subject to audit, were unanimously adopted. It was then proposed and seconded, That the election of Capt. Oliver, R.N., and Mr. John Pearce, as members of the committee, be confirmed, which was passed unanimously.

A lengthy discussion then took place with reference to a sufficiency of water to drive the necessary machinery, and also as to the propriety of having a report from some eminent engineer, with reference to the commencement of the third level.

Mr. WELBORN considered it was practicable to drive the third level at a right angle to the vein in the direction of the second level, and denounced the proposal to drive a level 775 yards to obtain two additional floors of 11½ yards each as unprecedented in the annals of mining.

The CHAIRMAN said the committee would give the suggestions of Mr. Welborne due consideration, and would determine before the next bi-monthly meeting as to the propriety of having the proposed report.

Mr. WELBORN seconded, "That his offer to pay the calls upon the 920 shares, said to be Mr. Welborne's, be accepted."

The CHAIRMAN stated that the shares were originally allotted at a meeting at which shareholders representing more than three-fourths of the capital of the company were present, and that at this meeting a discretionary power was vested in the committee to forfeit all shares on which calls were in arrears more than one month; that after Mr. Welborne's shares had been in arrears several months, the committee proceeded to declare the same forfeited. A special general meeting of the shareholders was afterwards convened, when it was resolved that the committee be authorised to re-issue the forfeited shares; that during twelve months subsequent to their forfeiture Mr. Welborne had made no offer to pay the calls, and that as the committee had recently exercised the power given to them at the special general meeting in the disposition of the shares, he must decline to put the motion to the meeting.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman for his able conduct, which was duly acknowledged, and the meeting separated.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

EAST WHEAL MARGARET.—This mine set is situated in the celebrated tin district of Upland, at the junction of kyllas with granite. Operations were commenced here in November, 1850, since which an immense number of fathoms have been laid open in sinking and driving upon the caunter, Wheal North, Treponing, and Curgewin's lodes. There is on this mine a 38-inch cylinder steam engine, and not less than 150 fathoms of pitwork, flat-roads, &c. A new 30-inch cylinder steam-stamp, now carrying 32 heads, and capable of driving 100; a water-wheel driving 9 heads of stamps; and as complete a tin dressing department as may be seen. Everything appears to have been very judiciously laid out, and preparations are being made for laying down railways from the different shafts to the steam and water-stamps. Upwards of 16,000l. worth of tin has been sold, principally from Curgewin's lode. The length of tin ground upon this lode is very great, not less than from 90 to 100 fathoms, and we find spirited operations are about to be commenced on this lode in the adjoining sett, Ludgvan Wheal Margaret, into which the 100 lode has already been driven from East Wheal Margaret. Great expectations are formed from the adjoining sett, it being the opinion of many that operations can be carried on by the aid of East Margaret machinery, inasmuch as the latter are now working to the 30 in. level, which is within 25 fms. of the boundary. We wish them equal success with their fortunate neighbour, whose outlay, we find, has been but 6l. 17s. 6d. per 1-1024th share, and are now commanding a market value of from 14l. to 15l. There is another lode to the south (to which it is contemplated extending a flat-road), and which will form a junction with Curgewin's lode, in Ludgvan Wheal Margaret sett. Judging from the fact that the whole of this lode has been worked away by the ancients to the adit level, this is as good a speculation as the other. We are also informed most important discoveries have been made on the caunter, into which a very rich vein has been discovered, and which are being prosecuted very successfully. There are a number of other lodes in this very extensive sett, amongst which is the Old Polidice lode, from which very large quantities of tin have been sold; it is not, however, contemplated re-opening them just at present.

SEVERN MINES.—These mines are situated in the same parish as Bryntal, and it is reported that a large quantity of ore formerly taken in the deep adit has gone down; it was cut last week in the 10 ft. level, worth 100l. per fm., and improving. The machinery, which is driven by water-power, is in excellent order, and about 20 tons of lead and copper ore will be shortly ready for the first sampling, after which it is anticipated that regular returns will be kept up.

TREVENEN TIN MINE (WENDON).—Two valuable lodes have recently been cut in this mine, and a shaft upon each is sinking with all dispatch. One lode in the north part of the sett is supposed to be a continuation of the champion lode of a very ancient mine, called Wheal Betty; the other is a side lode of Old Trevenen lode, only about 6 fms. to the west. Old Trevenen paid 18,000l. in dues in one year to the lord, and laid a profit of 30,000l. to the adventurers, not many years since. The prospects of the mine are cheering, and the adventurers will soon be amply rewarded for their perseverance. Shares will be in great demand at a good price, the mine being situated in the midst of rich mines in one of the best tin districts in Cornwall.

NEW BRUNSWICK COPPER MINES.—A company is in the course of formation for working mines in New Brunswick. The property is situated on the River St. John, Woodstock, and consists of seven acres, with the right to mine for metals and minerals extending over 146 acres of land, which have been recently purchased, and are held by virtue of a grant from the Crown for 99 years, subject to a royalty of only 1 per cent. on the net value of the ores and minerals raised and made marketable. The lodes, running north-east from the north-westerly boundary of the grant, extend about one mile; and after a careful examination by one of the present proprietors, he feels satisfied that vast deposits of rich copper ore existed, and do exist, in the two lodes. Specimens of the ore have reached London, and a portion of them, analysed by Messrs. Newton, Keates, & Co., of Liverpool, has yielded to the value of 20l. per ton. This assay is confirmed by Mr. W. Longmaid, of London. After these assays, a competent mining engineer was sent to New Brunswick, to make a survey and report on the mines, and his report not only confirms the proprietors' impression of the value of the property, but is even more favourable. The facilities for working the mines are very great: there is an abundant quantity of wood for all purposes, a never-failing supply of water to work water-wheels for dressing ore; and it is estimated that the ore can be delivered in England at an expense not exceeding 12s. per ton. An adit level has been commenced on the course of the lodes, and it is estimated that the adit level will be about 20 to 25 fms. deep, one lode being about 6 feet and the other about 30 feet wide, with copper ore throughout up to the surface. It is proposed to form a company for working the mines under the New Limited Liability Bill, if it should pass, otherwise the proprietors have an Act specially granted by the Colonial Legislature, which does limit the liability, with a capital of 30,000l., divided into 1200 shares of 25l. each. The present proprietors propose to charge the company 7500l. for their interest, one-third in cash, and the remainder in paid-up shares; and it is calculated that, with the deposit (50l.), an additional call of 50l. will be sufficient to pay the purchase money, erect two steam-engines, and for the necessary machinery to sink shafts and explore the lodes.

MINING IN GREENLAND.—In the year 1850, we drew attention to an expedition, fitted out by the King of Denmark, to explore the mineral veins of Greenland; this was under the superintendence of M. Lundt, Councillor of Commerce, and in the same year Mr. Taylor, who left England in order to investigate the mineralogical capabilities of the country, discovered at Omeknak, in latitude 71° north, and longitude of 40° west, as well as lignite; a copper vein was also found to exist at Nunnarsok, which yielded 60 per cent. In Arksuk fjord, which is the only known locality for cryolite, plumbago was found, together with ores of copper, tin, tantalite, and arsenical pyrites. In the course of the ensuing summer it is proposed that another expedition, under the guidance of Mr. Taylor, shall be sent to explore the localities of the various mineral districts in Greenland.

The fatal accident recorded in last week's Journal as having taken place at the Cwmbeinan Mine, occurred at the Cwmbeinan Mine. An inquest was held by Mr. Griffith Jones Williams, the coroner, on the 31st Jan., and adjourned till the 10th inst., to enable the man who was injured, and at work with the deceased, to attend and give evidence. It appears the unfortunate deceased, with another man, was employed in a rise under a shaft. It is reported that two days previous to the accident, the agent told them there was no danger, there being upwards of 10 fms. between them and the bottom of the shaft; instead of which the rise was then level with the bottom of the shaft (containing 400 tons of water), which burst with violence and crushed the unfortunate deceased, and seriously injured the other man, who was washed out of the level. The affair has caused great excitement amongst the miners, and a strict investigation will take place. It is expected the Government Inspector of Mines for North Wales (Mr. Dickinson) will inspect the mine.

FOREIGN MINES.

Grand Duchy of Baden (Freiburg, Feb. 4).—Mr. Louis Lindon reports that the sampling for last month may be computed at 17½ tons. The frost has again set in, but as yet they have been able to continue their dressing. The carpenters are employed in making the bottom for new tramway. The size and yield of the lodes at the several points of operation are:—Taufelgrund Lode—Louisen Level: End driving west, in strings from 1 to 2 inches, 4 cwt.; pitch No. 2 east, 13 inches, 5 cwt.; pitch No. 3 east, 3 inches, 5 cwt.; Wilhelm's Level: End driving east, 11 inches, 2 cwt.; end west, 5 inches, no ore to value; No. 8 pitch, 9 inches, 4 cwt.; No. 14 pitch, 14 inches, 4 cwt.; No. 17 pitch, 5 inches, 1 cwt.; No. 15 pitch, newly set, a good yield of ore anticipated.—Frederick's Level: end driving east, 10 inches, 10 cwt.; country hard; pitch No. 1 b west, 3 inches, 2 cwt.; winze No. 8, which is down country hard; pitch No. 11 b east, 1½ ft., 7 cwt.; pitch No. 17 b east has been re-set; pitch No. 17 b west will be taken up in the course of this month; end driving west from bottom of winze No. 3, 13 inches, 5 cwt.; cross-cut west from bottom of Schindler winze No. 1, nothing new, country soil, disordered, and rather wet.—Schindler Lode—Trudert's Level: Schindler winze, No. 2, 1½ ft., 4 cwt.; pitch No. 12 south, 3 feet, 6 cwt.—Old Adit: They have opened and cleared 12 feet since last report. The stuff is loose to a considerable height in the back, being very wet.—New Shaft: Sunk 7 ft. since last report. Total sinking for the month, 13½ ft.—ground harder.

The Lusitanian Mining Company are in receipt of Captain Chegwin's usual report on the Palhai Mine, dated Jan. 26.—Basto's Lode: The ground at Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 8 ft. level, is much as usual. The water in the Butler's winze is just the same as it has been, but the water is increased, so that the main shaft sink any further for the present. They will be put to plank down the said winze. The lode in the stope No. 1, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, in the 8 ft. level, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stope Nos. 2 and 3, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, in the back of the 8, are 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the adit level driving east, in the eastern hill, is 2 feet wide, worth ½ ton per fm.—Mill Lode: The lode in the stope in the bottom of the adit, east of San Antonio's winze, is 6 in. wide, worth ½ ton per fm.—House Lode: The lode in the 10, driving east of the old shaft, is 6 in. wide, composed of flocks. The lode in the 10, driving west of the old shaft, has not been taken down since our last report.

The Wildberg Great Consolidated Mines are progressing very satisfactorily. The rise in Beck's level yields 100 cwt. silver-lead ore, and the stope about the same. The stope level east out of Beck's sink yields 25 cwt. silver-lead ore per fm.; the same west yields 12½ cwt. silver-lead ore per fm. The new lode in the footwall of Beck's level west is becoming regular and richer in the lode stuff, and yields 100 cwt. silver-lead ore per fm.

The Waller Gold Mining Company have advices from their superintendent at the mines in Virginia, U.S., to Jan. 10.—The mining operations during the month referred to have been mainly confined to the extension of the tunnel between the two shafts mentioned in my report for November. The eastern drift now extends to 15 ft., and the western to 3 ft. The ore from the former is of about the same quality as that before raised; that from the western has not yet been tested. The character of the ore varies slightly, but it has generally a richer appearance. When the tunnel is completed, it is my intention first to take out the backs, extending to about 30 ft., and then to stope down upon the vein to water level, before altering the present mode of operating. Considerable quantities of ore are now ready to send to the mill, and the present weather permits the resumption of our working the stamps. A small plan and section tracing of our present workings accompany this report. The operations in the mill-house have been suspended for some time past by the action of the frost, the hides freezing incessantly, despite every effort to prevent it. In this case great loss is sustained by the passage of the gold over the frozen hides into the reservoir of the sand pump, whence it is carried away with the sand. In the interval some sawing has been done, and the hands have been otherwise employed on the various works about the mines. I have succeeded in getting together the necessary number of very good hands for all branches of work.

The Liberty Mining Company have advices to Jan. 8, enclosing account of mill-house returns for December last, by which it appears that, in consequence of the Christmas holidays, and some necessary repairs being made to the engine, 30 stamps had been at work 139 hours only, producing 81 ozs. 4 dwts. of refined gold. Mr. Gregg stated that a very heavy snow had also much retarded his operations—that he had contracted for a sufficient number of hands for the present, with a promise of a large number more when required, and had discharged several who were not adding much to the proceeds of the mine by their labour, thus reducing the expenses \$2841 per annum. Mr. Gregg concludes by observing that, by adopting a different plan in selecting the ores, and securing all the gold without loss, as well as by working the sulphurets, he was confident of realising good results, and would write fully upon the subject after having made some further experiments.

The English and Australian Mining Company have advices from their manager at Adelaide to Nov. 3.—Furnaces: A fourth was lighted when I was at the works, and a fifth two days ago. These, even with indifferent ores, will keep one refinery at work, and give us at least 160 tons of copper per month. In one day lately 44 trays of seeing two out of the three refineries going.—Cartage: In one day lately 44 trays arrived at Port Adelaide. This was never much exceeded even when you had 3000 bullocks yoked up every morning.—Coal: All the vessels have arrived here except four.—Ore shipments: This month I expect to have 1000 tons on board the *James Baines*.—Copper: We shall have 100 tons of copper for ourselves this month, and pay South Australian Burra Burra Mining Association all that is due also. Next month he expected to make about 190 tons of copper, out of which he would have to pay South Australian Mining Association 100 tons, leaving about 90 tons for shipment. From appearances we shall have more or less of copper for ourselves every month, and as the shipments of ore ought to do more than keep me in funds, I do now hope to make frequent remittances of copper, and perhaps also of ore.

The Colonial Gold Mining Company have advices from Mr. Edward J. Spence, their superintendent in New South Wales, to Oct. 18.—Louisa Creek last month was a bad one, because of the succession of heavy rains, which caused much loss of time and labour. This month will be better, although we have met with no good fortune; but it is probable that we shall gradually improve. At any moment, in ground such as this, we may find a nugget or pocket of value sufficient to bring up long arrears. I am employing all the men I can get, and opening holes in every quarter, so that if there be, as all suppose, great wealth somewhere, it cannot long remain undiscovered. In reply to your enquiry whether a large quantity of quartz could be procured at Louisa Creek of the description you refer to, I have only to remind you that I have found the average reduced as low as 2-7ths since June, 1½ dwts. in July; and I think it up to 5 dwts. in August, and 1½ dwts. in September, and this by obtaining a portion of the vein that had been abandoned, the only additional expense being the removal of the timber and rubbish under which it has been buried. I do not feel so confident that this will continue as to undertake the construction of extra tramways and the employment of additional miners, necessary to provide a supply of quartz for the engine by night as well as day. I worked thus for two months last year, when the stuff had only to be raised from the surface of the lode, and then found that the expense was greater per ton for the quantity got through, with the risk to the machinery increased, and the cost of the quartz increased, which can only be obtained by constant and careful attention. Under the new arrangement with the Nugget Company, I think this place may make some return.—Tambora: My last apprised you of the renewal of our operations, and the miserable returns from the first parcel of quartz reduced. The hopes I then entertained of considerable improvements as we proceeded with the stuff raised from other parts of the lode have not been realised. Having given the most careful personal attention and consideration to every point, I am compelled to admit that the vein is too poor to be worked, even though we were to adopt the most expensive and complicated means for its extraction, every precautionary measure that could be devised we have employed to prevent the escape of the gold, nor can we detect in the refuse any proof that such are in the slightest degree imperfect. We intend to examine other veins in the vicinity, and the surface stuff on the claims, in the hope that some discovery may be made to avert the necessity of closing the establishment, for it is no reason because a large sum has been expended that we should cling to a place after having ascertained to a certainty that the returns cannot be remunerative.

The Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company have received advices dated Melbourne, Nov. 9.—Mining: I beg to forward herewith Mr. Thompson's report on the Steiglitz gold field, near Geelong. The quartz reef there he states to be very rich, but limited in extent. Claims have been taken up for a considerable length along the supposed course of the reef; the first two or three have been successful, and are held by virtue of a grant from the Crown for 99 years, subject to a royalty of only 1 per cent. on the net value of the ores and minerals raised and made marketable. The lodes, running north-east from the north-westerly boundary of the grant, extend about one mile; and after a careful examination by one of the present proprietors, he feels satisfied that vast deposits of rich copper ore existed, and do exist, in the two lodes. Specimens of the ore have reached London, and a portion of them, analysed by Messrs. Newton, Keates, & Co., of Liverpool, has yielded to the value of 20l. per ton. This assay is confirmed by Mr. W. Longmaid, of London. After these assays, a competent mining engineer was sent to New Brunswick, to make a survey and report on the mines, and his report not only confirms the proprietors' impression of the value of the property, but is even more favourable. The facilities for working the mines are very great: there is an abundant quantity of wood for all purposes, a never-failing supply of water to work water-wheels for dressing ore; and it is estimated that the ore can be delivered in England at an expense not exceeding 12s. per ton. An adit level has been commenced on the course of the lodes, and it is estimated that the adit level will be about 20 to 25 fms. deep, one lode being about 6 feet and the other about 30 feet wide, with copper ore throughout up to the surface. It is proposed to form a company for working the mines under the New Limited Liability Bill, if it should pass, otherwise the proprietors have an Act specially granted by

lode, which is producing good stones of ore, and from all appearances the end will soon improve again. The stopes continue much the same as for some time past, worth from 3 to 4 tons of good ore per fm. As the 10 and west is holed, and the ore cut larger, I have again put men to sink Tregoning's winze below the 10, so as

AVIS IMPORTANT.—MM. les Gérants et les Secrétaires des Compagnies de Mines et des Sociétés Industrielles qui s'occupent de la Métallurgie, sont priés de communiquer, au correspondant du *Mining Journal*, les résultats de leurs travaux. MM. les Éditeurs sont priés de rendre compte de tout ouvrage, ou rapportant aux Sciences métallurgiques, dont des exemplaires seront envoyés. Adresser (franco) ou au correspondant du *Mining Journal*, 12, Rue de Chabrol, à Paris, ou au Directeur du Journal, 26, Fleet-street, à Londres. On s'abonne directement aux bureaux du *Mining Journal* en envoyant franc un mandat, sur Londres, de 1 liv. 6 sh. (32 fr. 50 c.) à l'ordre du directeur.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

DEVONSHIRE IRON.—SIR: Will any of your correspondents oblige by supplying some information relative to the iron mines of Devonshire? I should also be glad to know the probability of obtaining a supply of ore on the north of Dartmoor.—A SUBSCRIBER: *Newark, Feb. 4.*

PRACTICAL MINING.—SIR: Allow me to enquire whether the captain, who lately made such a blunder with the pitwork at Tavistock United, by which the operations in the engine-shaft were delayed nearly a fortnight, and considerable additional expense incurred, is the same who a few years ago was discharged from a mine on Dartmoor in consequence of a similar occurrence?—AN ONSKAY: *Tavistock.*

BEST SYSTEM OF CRUSHING.—SIR: I beg leave to request your correspondent, Mr. Westlake, to re-peruse my letter. I stated that "we have no proof of the rollers being even equal to stamps for pulverizing hard substances into an impalpable powder." Had such proofs existed, the rollers would have superseded the use of stamps for extracting tin ore in Cornwall. I have erected rollers, runners, and the drag stones (called arrastres), and know what they can do; but if Mr. Westlake has had the opportunity of making a comparative experiment, I trust he will give us the results. In the report of the Great Hwas, inserted in the last Journal, your correspondent will find the following remark:—"There are 30 heads of stamps attached thereto, which will pulverize about 120 tons daily, at a cost of not more than 3½d. per ton." I would recommend Mr. Westlake to make a comparison between the edge runners and the stamps, and in future endeavour to comprehend the meaning of the arguments brought forward before he commits himself to print.—EVAN HOPKINS: *Gresham House, Feb. 5.*

SIR: In Mr. Seyton's report on the underground workings of the Rocky Bar Gold Mining Company, he states that he had "sunk the shaft 16 ft. deep; that the quartz became harder, denser, and not so good as that taken from the upper galleries." Mr. Spence, the Colonial Gold Company's superintendent, states that the quartz below only produced from 2 to 3 dwts. per ton. As there are so many different opinions on the value of quartz veins in depth, I should like to be informed by your "Cornwallian" correspondent, or other, the name and situation of a gold quartz mine working by a company with profit in depth. I hope your correspondent, in replying to this question, will furnish us with something more satisfactory than the loose reports of individuals, which cannot be depended upon; but actual works in operation, with the documents showing the results, not of a week or a month, but the results of many months' crushing.—EVAN HOPKINS: *Feb. 7.*

"Gold Miner" (Brighton).—On Dec. 3 the rains had not begun to fall in California; it is stated that, when the wet season takes place, it does not last on the average for more than two months, consequently those mines which are dependent on this fortuitous supply of water must remain idle the greater portion of the year. If the gold companies are to return a remunerative profit to the shareholders, the only course they can pursue is to render themselves by artificial means independent of the caprice of the elements or seasons.

GREAT SORTIDGE CONSOL.—"C." (Yorkshire).—This mining sett is altogether different from the one advertised in the *Mining Journal* as the Great Sortridge and Hockworthy Copper Mining Company.

COPPER MINES IN CUBA.—At the last meeting of the Geological Society, when Prof. Anted read his paper on the Santiago veins, he stated that he believed these were merely a branch from the Cobre Mines, and a diagram appeared to illustrate this; subsequently Mr. John Taylor practically proved that although there was a possibility of identification between them, yet that they were two separate and distinct lodes. Mr. Evan Hopkins, on the same evening, gave a lucid description of mineral veins, alluding to these more particularly. Judging from experience, we are led to believe that at no distant period the Santiago Mines will be equally as rich as their hitherto more fortunate neighbours.

"Man in the Moon" (Bath).—Unfortunately, in some cases, the reports of agents are concocted for a special purpose; these should always be deprecated and held up to reprobation, but our correspondent must allow for errors of judgment. To all acquainted with mining, it is well known how ground differs; one week it is hard and dead, while in the following it may be soft and productive; a tribute that in one month is paid 10s. in 14, may in the next be set for 9d. There is no question but that it is an incumbent duty on shareholders to watch their own interests, not only by looking to the reports, but likewise by attending meetings of the companies they are interested in. We are always willing to advocate the interests of legitimate mining, but we cannot allow our columns to become a medium for personal acrimony. Our correspondent throws his censure broad-cast; possibly, in some cases, it may be deserved; but we think it hardly fair that detached portions of reports of various agents should be published without a foreknowledge of what they have previously written; in this case the attacks are made collectively, not individually, and were the communication to be published, the world would imagine our correspondent was either an impersonification of Don Quixote attacking the windmills, or that he was in proper persona what he has signed himself, the "Man in the Moon."

CHANCELLORSVILLE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: Can you inform me what is being done by the directors of the Chancellorsville Gold Mining Company? The company has now been established about three years. In their original prospectus, various assays were given of the ore on the ground, with a statement that many hundred tons were ready for importation, and that it was within a month's sail of England. Some six months have elapsed in the various daily papers, stating that 100 tons of the ore had been received in London; since which I have been able to learn nothing of the movements of the directors. I can gain no further information at the office, than that they had met with difficulties in the assay. But surely, Sir, in three years the directors might have called a meeting of shareholders, to say what their movements had been, and to give some financial statement to the scripholders. I have, unfortunately, induced several of my friends to go into the concern, believing that, from the proximity of the mine to this country, and the cheapness of labour, it might, under able and honest management, be made to pay handsome dividends; but if we are to have no accounts for years—if, in short, the directors are to be an irresponsible body, there can be but one result to this company, in common with the Australian and Californian bubbles that have long since burst.—AN UNFORTUNATE SCRIPHOLDER: *Feb. 5.*

ANGELO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: I am one of the original shareholders in this company. From time to time we have been promised by the directors dividends; I need not tell you these promises have never been fulfilled. Last year we were told by Sir Henry Huntley that the machinery was all in good order, and that on his return to California it would be set to work: as soon, however, as it was tried it broke down. About 6000l. was raised to carry on the works; we were informed that so soon as the rainy season commenced we should again be in an effective state for crushing gold. The latest advice state that on Dec. 1 preparations were making for putting in the stamps, and that at an early day operations would be resumed. I presume we shall have our machinery ready by the time of the dry season; we shall then want water, and probably the directors will endeavour to raise more money for Sir Henry Huntley to experimentally with. We were told by the circular of the committee we were to have dividends at Christmas, and at the annual meeting the Chairman anticipated them by the end of Jan. Further comment on the career of the company is needless; from its formation it has been a constant deception of credulous and credulous; but every one must give great credit to Sir Henry Huntley for the multifarious and ingenious excuses he has invariably favoured us with. He certainly has not deserted us: not only has he expended our capital, but he has likewise induced the directors to furnish him with fresh funds, in order that he may perfect himself in his geological and mineralogical studies. We are, consequently, hearing that more quartz is being raised, and this of more than average quality; but we never see any of the gold which it is said to contain, nor shall I believe in its existence until I receive some of it in the form of a dividend, though that should only be in the shape of the smallest coin of the realm.—A SCRIPHOLDER: *Brighton, Feb. 5.*

WEST MARIPOSA GOLD COMPANY.—SIR: It is an old and true saying, that what is everybody's business is nobody's business; and the axiom has been, I am sorry to say, too often exemplified in the conduct of those who had the misfortune to connect themselves with the El Dorado which sprang up during the gold fever. A great number of these bubbles had men of respectability and responsibility connected with them, who are now amenable to the law for the shortcomings of their compères; but, strange as it may seem, through the apathy of those who have been duped, they are allowed to pass unscathed. To me it seems incomprehensible that the heavy losses sustained by gold mining investments, and which are to some extent recoverable, should be borne so complacently, when the expenditure of a few pounds would secure a portion of the money back. A recent instance of this kind may be mentioned in the West Mariposa meeting on Monday. For some time past negotiations have been pending between some gentlemen connected with the Stock Exchange, on behalf of the shareholders, and Mr. Ambrose Moore, on the part of the directors of the company, with a view to obtaining an amicable settlement of its affairs, by refunding some portion of the capital, which resulted in an offer from the latter to return 9s. per share, in two instalments of 4s. 6d. each, but no time was named, nor place appointed, for either payment. The gentlemen of the Stock Exchange were willing to accede to the proposal, conditionally that the time of payment was specified, and at a public meeting of shareholders they were vested with powers to close the arrangement, or take such other steps as they might deem necessary to bring about a settlement. The meeting on Jan. 28 was convened for the shareholders to receive their report, and hear the result of their labours, which had been so far successful, that Mr. Moore only required to know the number of shares upon which they would have to pay, before he gave a definite answer as to whether the directors would be in a position to pay the first instalment some time in March next. Not one shareholder, except the committee, responded to the summons, and after patiently waiting for some considerable time, the committee very wisely came to the determination to send in the number of shares they represented themselves, upon which, no doubt, the directors will pay the 4s. 6d. about the middle of March; and the shareholders who could not spare time, or had no disposition to look after their own affairs, will be excluded from any participation in this once unexpected boon. The gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, headed by Mr. Gordon, have had to bear all the expenses of advertising and rooms for meeting, whilst the great body of shareholders have remained quiescent, or have apathetically looked on, awaiting the issue to come in and claim their portion of the proceeds arising from the committee. They will, however, be disappointed, and I cannot help thinking deservedly so. Those who will not help themselves when circumstances favour them, can hardly complain if they are left to depend upon their own resources.—C. P. G.: *City.*

FRENCH POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—In accordance with the new postal convention between France and England, our French subscribers will, after Jan. 1, 1856, be supplied with the *Mining Journal* at 11 fr. 50 c. per annum, payable in advance by draft on demand on a house in London. This amount will include the postage payable in England, and no further charge of any kind will be levied in France. All books, &c., published at our office can likewise be forwarded on receipt of a remittance for the amount, with twice in the shilling added for postage.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT FORTKELLS UNITED MINE.—SIR: Some time back I called the attention of the public, through the medium of your Journal, to a recent formation of tin ores found at West Vor. I now have to mention another of a similar kind. Having to repair a burning-house at Fortkells United, of about five years standing, it was found that, through neglect, some of the ores had been left in the furnace until they grew hard, and which, on being broken up, presented all the appearances of transition from the roasted sand to the newly formed lode, with hollow cavities, bright and clear crystals, part with tin and part without, such as could not have been the case when first the ores, in the shape of "white," were left in the furnace. The incredulous may now come and see for themselves.—J. B. WILKIN: *Feb. 5.*

DR. COLLYER, AND FORT BOWEN MINE.—SIR: I was much pleased in perusing Dr. Collyer's letter to find that there was some chance of seeing some portion of the yellow metal. He states that the blankets were actually yellow with gold in a few hours' working. This is some consolation to the shareholders, although he says that two-thirds of the gold is lost. Nearly all the late gold companies are deprived of having the pleasure of seeing even so much as a yellow tint, and, therefore, have lost more than 100 per cent. by their new processes; whereas stamps and blankets appear to produce gold in abundance in a few hours.—A. D.

CURRENT UNITED MINES.—SIR: In reply to your communication to "A. Z." in last week's Journal, in which it is inferred that the committee desire to exclude reporters from the meetings of shareholders, I beg to say such is not the case; and the committee will take care that due notice of the ensuing meeting shall be sent to you, in order that their management, and the state and prospects of the mine, may be made as public as possible. The last meeting, I am informed, was not by any means that of harmonious character that could be desired, and it was reasonably supposed that a reporter coming in the midst of the proceedings could not render an impartial statement of the business of the meeting.—W. C. FOLKES, Sec.; 58, Old Broad-street, Feb. 8.

THE BEST METHOD OF CRUSHING GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ.—SIR: This question is a very important one, and discussion is useful, when carried on without personalities; but a shilling's worth of practice is worth a pound's worth of theory. If Mr. Evan Hopkins, J. H. Clement, or any other gentleman belonging to the army of gold ore crushers, feel inclined to put their plans to the test, I will with much pleasure let them have, free of charge, 50 or 100 tons of Welsh ore, containing by assay 2 ozs. of gold to the ton.—J. HARRIS: *Dolgelly, North Wales, Feb. 5.*

EAST WREAL ROSE.—SIR: How is it there so seldom appears any statement of how this mine is working? Some short time back this mine was spoken very highly of; it was sure to have a great rise this year. I am a holder of six shares, and should like to know how it is going on, and what are our real prospects.—E. W. R.: *Feb. 6.*

"B. M." (Warwick-lane).—The committee have no power to forfeit the shares; they were supposed to have been paid up, and on the faith of this they were purchased by the present holders. The only legal course to be pursued is to wind-up the affairs of the company; every shareholder is liable. The promoters, in common fairness, should have issued the shares simultaneously, and their mode of raising the money at the period the shares were at a premium was, to use the mildest terms, most discreditable; while withholding the scrip from the general body, they appear to have taken it largely themselves, and where they could not dispose of it to as great an advantage as they desired, they had recourse to pawning. It is questionable whether their co-partners could not take criminal proceedings against them; one of them had long been absent from London, while the affairs of the other are about to appear in bankruptcy. Had the property been otherwise managed, it would be for this time had satisfactory dividends, instead of being involved in difficulties.

AQUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—"T. W. C." (City).—Our correspondent appears to have overlooked a report which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of Dec. 22 last, by which he will find that not a single shareholder responded to the call for additional capital, with the exception of the directors and their immediate friends; it was, therefore, decided to stop the whole of the London expenses, inform the agents at the mines that no more money would be forwarded to them, and the payment of the debts would merely depend upon the success of working the mill, and thus the company may be considered virtually dissolved. Mr. Vian, the late secretary, kindly consented to affidavit as a shareholder, who might apply to him at the Passengers' Assurance Company, 3, Old Broad-street.

THE EXTRACTION OF GOLD FROM ITS MATRIX.—SIR: Mr. John Calvert talks large, writes much, and has found fault with every person and every principle that has tended to unravel this question. What is his object in so doing? Is it notoriety? If so, it is unenviable; if not, what does he want to prove to the world—that he is right, and every one else wrong? Surely, Mr. Calvert will have no difficulty in answering the question, and so settle it, as far as "all cry and little wool" is concerned.—A BELIEVER IN GOLD, BUT NOT IN MEN: *Feb. 6.*

GREAT POLOUGH MINE.—We have received several complaints respecting the particulars of the tin sales furnished to us, more especially as to the prices being omitted. One correspondent states his surprise that, upon receiving the last quarterly report, he finds the quantity of tin sold was 61 tons 0 cwt. 2 gr. 24 lbs., when the sales reported in the Journal amount to only 37 tons 3 cwt. 0 gr. 16 lbs., and that such a course of proceeding calculated to mislead shareholders, who depend upon our columns for correct information.

"Investigator" (Cornhill).—There are numbers of respectable dealers in mining shares; in every profession there must be some black sheep, and it is possible that some dealing in mines, as well as other investments, could be amended. The Mining Exchange has been a step in the right direction, and, when it obtains an extended sphere of action, will, if properly supported, more fully develop its usefulness. At present it can only be considered in its infancy, and should not be prejudged until the system of working laid down by the committee is fully understood and established.

CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: This company gave notice, through your Journal of October 20, 1855, of the arrival from their mines of 100 tons of auriferous ore, containing 5 ozs. of gold to the ton. This company, like most others, has shown us the assay, and given no proof of the substance. Can information be obtained as to the intentions of the directors, or, if it is the intention to wind up its affairs?—Z: *Feb. 6.*

MOORE'S MINING COMPANY.—"A. C. F." (City).—The purser is Mr. Geo. Gold, and the offices of the company are 24, Cannon-street West. The quarterly general meeting was held on Jan. 15, 1856, and adjourned to Feb. 19, and upon that occasion it was found that the company was indebted in the sum of 3500l., and a further sum of 5000l. was required to put the mine to work, and maintain it for twelve months; but no call could be made until the whole of the shareholders registered their shares, and signed the cost-book. We believe that the shareholders have failed to comply with these conditions, and that the affairs of the company remain in *statu quo*.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9, 1856.

THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP, so long the bane of the commercial interest, is at length being revised. The antidote supplied by the official capacity and general intelligence of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lowe, is so thoroughly effective, that it has been scarcely exhibited when the whole social body feels its beneficial influence. Energies are awakened that have long lain torpid; inaction has been superseded by activity; distrust by confidence; and the uncertainties with which the industrial prospect of the country has been dimmed and clouded are dissipated. Men begin to look frankly in their neighbours' faces, and common sense and common honesty are left at last unrestricted in their power over those combinations which are necessary to the commercial independence and greatness of the empire. The statesman who has inspired, in a moral sense, this healthful tendency, and whose tact and ability constitute the mainspring and impetus of the new system, deserves the deepest gratitude of the country; and the debt is even now paid in our national appreciation of the boon conferred—a boon by none more valued, by none more justly estimated, than by the MINING INTEREST OF ENGLAND.

We hail the measure as a boon in its most intrinsic sense, and as one which, in affording to enterprise a fair field, and to labour an augmented sustenance, will insure the well-being of a great and paramount industry. It will do that which has long been a desideratum—it will diffuse capital, and will thus clothe the children of toil, stop the chinks in the coat of the miner, and brighten his hearth in happiness and contentment. We heartily, and with the most profound confidence in the wisdom of the measure, join in the ovation decreed by the experience and intelligence of the community at large to Mr. Lowe; and we further add, that this liberal and enlightened element of legislation is one of the most convincing proofs of the soundness of principle and happy results of placing the "right man in the right place"—*Permitte divi cetera*. A glance at the embodiment of the bills introduced by Mr. Lowe will show their "universalism" in good; while their peculiar adaptability to the best purposes of the mining interest is so striking and apparent, that every one connected, either in a speculative or practical point of view, with this department of reproduction, and who takes the trouble to consider the question, even in the most ordinary manner, must experience the pleasing conviction that the investment of capital therein will be doubly secured, its value enhanced, and the rights and remuneration of labour consolidated and secured, by those enactments.

What has long been deplored in MINING is want of capital. Its monetary aid has ever been feeble and circumscribed in its action; for capitalists who were unwilling to put all their eggs into one basket, fearing to diffuse their investments through many mediums, on account of the hazard involved in accumulated liabilities, shunned any extended community in mining enterprise. They had been taught by a severe lesson, oft repeated, that "No liability beyond the amount of shares held" was but a delusion and a snare; and having, in the wisdom of their generation, buttoned their pockets against mining companies, calls, and so forth, they determined to close their eyes against all the advantageous realities of adventure. Hence our weakness—hence the cause, in a great degree, of much mourning over disappointed hopes and undeveloped riches. This absence

of monetary means at the same time appeared an anomaly, and the effects followed on their causes, mining speculation, were puzzled to explain. At length, however, we have arrived at a plain and rational solution of this grave question; and in placing before our readers an analysis of the active legislative principle, from which it is easy to predict great commercial good will emanate, we cannot refrain from expressing sincere satisfaction that the subject is easily understood, and in its bearing made patent to all.

Of the legal excellence of the bills, we have the opinion of one of the most eminent authorities now living, Lord BROUGHAM. As the great reformer of the age, his favourable decision on their merits is invaluable, and the declaration of his lordship on Monday night, at the meeting of the Society for the AMENDMENT OF THE LAW, that the bills met his entire approval, ratifies the soundness of that opinion which the commercial and industrial communities entertain of them.

Divested of the usual pedantry of forensic verbiage and legal fiction, the unfrequently the most imposing character of St. Stephen's bills, the measure now introduced to establish new relations of commerce in Great Britain is potent in plain and appreciable matter of fact, and strong in its simplicity. It will not be a cause of regret to the world that the old crumbled tradition, the Joint-Stock Companies Act, is in extremis, and that the disaffection of legislation, the Limited Liability Act, is expiring in its own life. No sound save that of satisfaction attends their departure; for the ethical truth is impressed on the convictions of every sensible man in the country, that we gain by losing them. Of the Limited Liability Act it may be truly said, that there never was recorded a measure so attractive in its appearance of utility, and yet more ineffective in its results. On all sides it was soon distrusted: the large capitalist was independent of its provisions, and the small found it, on account of the defined state of the shares, perfectly unsuitable. There was a halt and lameness in action which made people distrust its powers. It, no doubt, at first excited a sensation, and, desirous to test its provisions, 142 companies applied to be registered during the year, but a few completed; the many hesitated from want of confidence and other prudential motives; and the Act, proving a nullity in a great measure, the prophecy of its opposers was fulfilled. However, the present Law of Amendment is too plain and closely to the point to leave any room for doubt as to its direct object and tendency. There is nothing in it to contravene the rational conclusion of the most ordinary capacity; and thus, denuded of every legal hypothesis, the bill is left to the common-sense consideration of the public, one of the most important concessions to the right of self-government, which was ever made by legislative power to the people; and had whole commercial and trading community combined to frame a medium safe intercourse—one which should possess all the conservative operation of law, and endow the power of exercising the moral fellowship that binds, and regulates every honourable compact—a better and more appropriate bond of union could not have been created. Thus far as to grounds: and now to discuss the measures in detail.

The first involves the advance or lending of money to partnerships, the consideration of a share in profits, without incurring any hazard from the liabilities of the firm loaned to—in a word, any risk whatsoever beyond the amount advanced. The utility of this provision is obvious, and will be appreciated through every gradation of trade, insuring, in will, effectual aid to the fair dealer. The second is still more comprehensive: by it the joint-stock system is, except in the instances of banks and assurance association, rendered inoperative—in fine, it repeals the Limited Liability and Joint-Stock Companies Acts, subject to the extensions named, which, we trust, are not to be left totally beyond the confines of its influence. At the same time, any attempt at dealing with the now would, doubtless, owing to their peculiar organisation, cause confusion and delay—results especially to be avoided; but the lever is applied, and even their ponderance can be carefully and effectually acted on at the proper moment. It also provides that no remuneration, or compensation, out of the profits of any trade or undertaking shall be made to any servant or agent responsible as a partner; and this is by no means its least valuable provision. Nothing further explanatory of the principle laid down for our future commercial association is requisite: they are evident. The framework is simple in the extreme: it is intimated A. TO AMEND THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP. To constitute a company capable of enjoying all the advantages of a corporate body under the provisions of this Act, there must be more than six persons. Six, and under six, united together for the purposes of speculation, being merely considered parties in an ordinary sense. Seven individuals, then, who desire to avail themselves of the Act, have to sign a document, styled a "memorandum of association and registration," in which shall be plainly and simply set forth the name and object of the company, the number of shareholders, number shares held by each, and the proposed liability, whether LIMITED or UNLIMITED. This memorandum is to be filed with the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies; and this done, such company shall be entitled to registration after which it will possess all the corporate privileges: such rights being considered in their fullest sense, inclusive of the equal power of suing, the liability of being sued as a corporation. It is optional with any association for profit or gain, and consisting of not less than seven persons, not more than twenty, to adopt the Act, or decline its liability. The permissive principle of the measure, then, ranges from SEVEN to TWENTY; and that number, the compulsory provision comes into play, and strictly enforces registration, and a strict compliance with the tenor and detail of the enactment. The Government will supply to all companies a form of constitution, or, in other words, a code of articles of inter-agreement, which, however, they may receive or decline, as is best suited to the nature and intent of the enterprise in which each proposes to engage; at the same time, it is enjoined that the recalcitrant company shall, having full liberty to model what system of self-government it may deem most applicable to its peculiar interests, file with its MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION a document embodying the articles it shall have adopted.

Next, under penalties, all companies will be compelled to keep a REGISTER OF THEIR OWN SHAREHOLDERS, and one to which the public, at reasonable hours, shall have ready access; and that such register shall be deemed a conclusive evidence as to who is, or who is not, a shareholder for thus can the actual contributory be at any time defined. A BALANCE SHEET, according to a form to be issued by the Government, is to be annually deposited by each association, this provision being made absolute and compulsory, under a penalty. Now comes one of the most provident and useful characteristics of the measure—the corrective power given, through executive interference, to shareholders, it being provided that those holding one-fifth part of the shares may apply—the expense of the proceeding to be borne by themselves—to have the books (in fine, the whole business position of the company) inspected by the Board of Trade, the resulting report to be their own property, and the publication thereof left to their discretion. To us, without doubt, the most important provision of the bill, and will be more, in the words of Mr. Lowe, "to remove the real grievances which shareholders labour under any restrictions that could be imposed on the formation of companies."

The Winding-up Act, which has led so many into the intricacies of litigation, and which is justly considered vexatious, expensive, and ineffectual, will give place to a simpler process—that is, it shall be taken to be "the benefit of the shareholders" whenever THREE-FOURTHS in number of shareholders, holding HALF THE CAPITAL, decree a winding-up of the affairs to be necessary to their interest; this decision to be come to at a special public meeting of the company. Secondly—Whenever the company omits to commence or suspends business for a whole year, whenever the number of shareholders is below the standard of registration—that is, less than seven, or whenever the Court shall decree that it is for the benefit of the shareholders, and not injurious to the public, that the company should be wound-up.

The solvency of a company is determined thus—it shall be considered "unable to pay its debts" whenever a debt, of which notice shall have been duly served, remains unpaid for three weeks, or when execution has been issued against it on a judgment decree.

Application for winding-up is to be made by petition; and the Court, having heard both parties, can exercise a discretionary power of winding-up the affairs of the company, or of granting a stated time for the payment of liabilities; at the termination of which, unless the debts are paid, it shall be absolutely subjected to the operations of the Act. Having relinquished the right of suing individual members of companies and associations operating under this Act, the law assumes an equivalent in this summary power of jurisdiction over all of them as corporate bodies.

The features of the bill thus sketched forth are strikingly expressive of that liberal character which the civilisation of the age has inducted into, and which the wisest in the science of governing are infusing through the social system. This commercial enfranchisement is in its admirable prin-

ciple one of the corollaries of Free Trade, and is an element of that great quality upon which the constitution of this country is based, and which consolidates our power. A land of commerce like England is peculiarly adapted to those essays of liberalism. Where each man jostles his fellow on the Rialto of life, jealousy scrutinises his acts, and puts every fact into requisition to divine his interests and feelings, an unhampered and unshackled medium of combination is essential to the general good. In allowing full and free exercise to common sense, natural caution, and experienced vigilance, men are enabled to meet on equal terms in matters of business, and that confidence is created which strengthens every bond of commercial union, and which all the restrictive dispositions of law could never inspire. People will now be thrown on the resources of fair dealing, and we shall hear no more of the unpunished recklessness and audacity of public companies; for in the facility afforded of observing rules will be found the promptest means of discovering their inobservance and infraction, and the law which has become in this instance thus widely relaxed in its relations with honesty and good faith will become more directly punitive to fraud.

To the Mining Interest, we repeat, the proposed measure will constitute a boon of worth and magnitude. From one end of the country to the other, wherever the miner's pick is heard, its beneficial influence will be felt. The moneyed interest being now free to act on its own prudence, capital will be released, and mining investment reanimated. Finally, we feel convinced our section of the industry of the country, more than any other, will evidence that the *salus populi* has been wisely considered by the statesman to whom the framing of the measure has been fortunately entrusted.

It may, perhaps, appear that we are stepping out of our usual course, in referring to a subject which might be considered strictly agricultural, but since Science is so materially combined with Agriculture, we do not think that we are departing from our duty, as journalists, if we bring this matter before the notice of our readers, particularly as the mining interest are vitally concerned in what has been brought before the notice of the shareholders of the PATENT SUPERPHOSPHATE COMPOST COMPANY, at a meeting reported in another column, where it is stated that the company is making sulphuric acid at their works, at Millwall, well and peculiarly adapted for the production of artificial manure, from pyrites (mudies).

As this affects the mining interests generally, with reference to the sulphurets which exist in inexhaustible quantities in numerous now unprofitable mines, it becomes a question of vital importance to encourage the efforts which have been made by this company, by supporting them in their laudable efforts, not only in developing the resources of chemistry as applied to agricultural purposes, but also in securing the advantages to be derived by the mining interests from the application of the various sulphurets to such purposes. We refer our readers to an interesting report of the proceedings, inserted in another column.

The TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY held a special general meeting on Thursday, and it will be found, from the proceedings, that the remarks we made upon the management, at the annual general meeting held on Oct. 29 last, and reported in our Journal on Nov. 3, were not overrated. It is only eleven months since that this mine was considered on the verge of bankruptcy, with the whole of the machinery in the most deplorable condition—indeed, risking the lives of those employed. The manner in which the mines had been worked was equally unsatisfactory, great difficulty being experienced in inducing men to work in the lower levels, from the defective state of ventilation. Through the indomitable perseverance of the directors, aided by the valuable assistance of Mr. WOLFESEAN, the mine has been brought into the present favourable position. Before we allude to the proceedings, it is worthy of remark that the board have broken through every rule injurious to the shareholders, as, under the constitution, it was only necessary to call a meeting annually; consequently, the declaration of dividend need not have taken place until next October. The directors, also, were self-elected, and had the sole power of filling up vacancies; but the present board have always expressed their determination that the appointments shall be in the hands of the shareholders. Notwithstanding the vast amount of work that has been done on the mine, in less than 12 months, the balance in favour of adventurers is returned at £2394. 8s. 6d., and not a single liability existing against the mine; and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share declared. It is due to Mr. GEORGE, the secretary, to state that one of the shareholders, who declared he was a merchant in the city of London of 30 years' standing, never saw accounts kept in a better style. Amongst the great improvements made by Mr. WOLFESEAN, one is especially worthy of notice—the alteration in the water used. Formerly, the water was obtained from the Tamar, which, being a tidal river, was very brackish, corroding the boilers; and it will be scarcely credited that, in some of them, a sediment as hard as a rock, 15 to 18 inches thick, was found. Mr. WOLFESEAN, by means of leats, has supplied every boiler with fresh water, and sufficient for dressing purposes. The advantage is not only in the wear of the boilers, but it effects a considerable saving in the consumption of coal. It must have been gratifying, both to the directors and to Mr. WOLFESEAN, to find how highly their exertions were appreciated by their fellow-shareholders; and it was not in mere words, as after speeches that must be long impressed upon their memory, it was unanimously agreed to vote to the three directors who had extricated them from their difficulties—Messrs. HADWORTH, DUNFORD, and CHAS. BURLS, jun.—100 guineas, and to Mr. WOLFESEAN 10 guineas, as a testimonial of their energy on behalf of the general interest of the company. In conclusion, we can only add that it is a pleasing duty for us to be able to chronicle such management as that adopted by the Tamar Silver-Lead Mining Company.

The GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY held their meeting at Geelong on Nov. 2, when certain suggestions were made, which, if carried out, must prove of immense advantage to the gold fields in that part of the colony. It is scarcely necessary to refer to the great difficulties and extraordinary expense of conveyance to and from the "diggings;" indeed, at certain seasons of the year the roads, if worthy of such a name, are nearly impassable. Under such circumstances a railway must prove a great benefit, and command a considerable traffic both for passengers and merchandise, at the same time securing the safe transit of the gold from the diggings to Melbourne. After the industrious digger has been fortunate enough to obtain some treasure, it is easy to conceive the trouble in securing it from the hands of lazy depredators; but if a railway was formed all anxiety would be at an end, as the gold could be forwarded daily by the train at a very small expense—certainly less than is now paid for watching until sent by the escort. It appears that under the existing Act of Incorporation of the company they have no power to construct a branch line to Ballarat, but the shareholders passed a resolution unanimously, authorising the directors to apply for the necessary Act, to enable them to make such an important addition to the company's property. It was stated that the line from Geelong to Melbourne was expected to be opened for traffic within nine or ten months from the time of the meeting.

The FORT BOWEN MINING COMPANY held a special general meeting on Tuesday, for the purpose of raising additional capital to develop the property. The shareholders had the advantage of questioning two gentlemen who had recently visited the mines. Mr. GEORGE TATE, the chairman of the directors, who left Fort Bowen the latter end of December last, read a very able report of the state and prospects of the mine; the document is inserted in *extenso* in another column, and will, no doubt, be read with considerable interest by the shareholders. The directors hitherto have had two difficulties to contend with—one having failed to find a competent superintendent, and the other the danger of conveying stores from Aspinwall to the mines, a distance of 75 miles, by sea, the only available means of transit being by a canoe, not only risking the stores, but the conveyance of the gold on the return to Aspinwall, in order that it might be sent to this country. It would appear that both these troubles have, or are in the course of being surmounted. The appointment of Captain TRENGING, as superintendent on the mines, has inspired a confidence that never before existed, and the danger of conveyance to and from the mines and Aspinwall will be got over by placing a small steamer to run backwards and forwards.

It may be remembered that at a meeting held about 12 months back, and reported in our columns, the directors stated they had only sufficient money to thoroughly test the mine—that has been done, and in addition they have a large amount of machinery paid for, and ready to be sent over, and were wholly out of debt; it, therefore, remains for the proprietors to decide whether they will advance the additional capital (£5000) required for working the mines on an extensive scale. From the cordial

manner in which the proceedings were conducted, there would not appear to be much apprehension for the result; but, as the Chairman observed, "all must lend a helping hand," when he pledged his reputation for what he had seen that they would have no cause to regret prosecuting the undertaking.

Dr. COLLYER, who has very carefully inspected the property, not only confirmed the report of the Chairman, but added, "He believed the Fort Bowen Mine could not be surpassed by any in the world," and that there were no engineering difficulties in approaching the mines, meaning, no doubt, that they would be conquered by establishing a steam communication. It may be worthy of remark that some other mines in this district are likely to be opened, and thus give employment to the steamer, to the mutual advantage of all. In conclusion, the shareholders have to judge for themselves whether, after calmly considering all the circumstances, it is desirable they should go on or wind-up. If they decide upon the former, they must come forward at once, for in the event of the necessary amount (£5000) not being subscribed, those who have responded will have their money returned, and the property most assuredly pass into other hands, as it is not likely, when they have reached the turning point, that it will be abandoned, but find a purchaser, to the sacrifice of the present shareholders.

THE NEW JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—The greatest amount of gratitude is due to the Vice-President of the Board of Trade for the service rendered the country by the introduction of this new measure, which is so well calculated to supersede the Acts of last and former years, in imparting vast benefits to the mining community, of which both you and I have the honour to be working members. The abolition of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, and the Limited of last session, is a sound principle, as giving to the present Act an uniformity of character, simple and comprehensive in its action, readily understood by all. The proposed amendments are as follows:—

1. That a company, consisting of 20 shareholders, is compelled to register under the new Act.
2. That liability is limited to the amount of capital subscribed on the shares.
3. That a declaration, signed by seven shareholders, describing the name of company, minimum number of shareholders, total number of shares, whether for limited or unlimited liability, and object of its formation, entitles the company to incorporation.
4. That bye-laws for the working of the company will be given, but these may be altered and improved at the will of the shareholders, provided they comply with the general provisions of the Act.
5. That the company can only be sued for debts in its corporate capacity.
6. That the company shall keep its own registry of shareholders, which shall be sufficient for evidence in all courts of law.
7. That one-fifth of the shareholders, at their own expense, may obtain the consent of the Board of Trade to have the affairs of the company investigated.
8. That a company may be wound-up in the following manner:—Either by resolution of three-fourths of the shareholders, representing one-half of the capital, or by the number of the shareholders being reduced below seven, or by the inability of the company to pay a debt of 500. After judgment is recorded, or three weeks after notice of debt, if the same remains unsatisfied.
9. That existing companies may come under operation of the new Act by a resolution of three-fourths of the shareholders.

Upon the foregoing outline of the new code, the following benefits will accrue:—The trifling cost and simple process in registration; the liability limited to extent of subscription on shares; no shareholder can be sued individually for debts, as at present under the Cost-book System; the control of working rules left to shareholders; an enormous amount of labour saved by the non-registration of the shareholders periodically; power of investigation of affairs by one-fifth of the shareholders; important privileges for winding-up in four ways; and, lastly, that existing companies may come under its provisions by a resolution of three-fourths of the shareholders. Some further clauses for protection might be added, such as powers prohibiting share dealers of every class from holding official position in the companies, thus annihilating the curse of jobbing secretaries; next, compulsory public registration, half-yearly, of balance-sheet, particularising amount of each liability and asset, with names of shareholders, copy of which to be forwarded to each shareholder and creditor; power for forfeiture of shares upon which instalments of capital are not paid within one month of being due, and, in addition, power to sue defaulting shareholders.—*Hammersmith-gate, Feb. 7.* W. VERNON VENABLES.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

FEB. 7.—The Mining Market is generally dull at this time of the year, and the present season affords no exception to the ordinary rule. Share transactions have been much less numerous of late than they were before Christmas. A little revival appears to have taken place in the past week, but the sales have been principally in speculative mines, and shares of small value. East Wheal Rose is said to be looking extremely promising, and shares maintain their value at about 700. Wheal Buller is looking well; and it is expected that Copper Hill will do something as soon as the mine is cleared of rubbish by the aid of the newly-erected steam-whim.

The bi-monthly account of Wheal Basset was held on Tuesday, when this extraordinary mine paid its 77th dividend. The profit on the last two months' working was £9222, and the dividend declared 12s. 10s. per 512th share. The present condition of the mine appears to ensure a continuance of equal dividends for a long period. The stopes and pitches throughout, the agents report, are looking well. At Carnkie's lode they are cross-cutting north in the 65 fm. level, for the purpose of cutting the South Wheal Frances north lode, which is now very productive near the western boundary of Wheal Basset sett. The agents have also great expectations of the south, or tin lode, when it is further developed. There are eleven lodes worked upon in the mine, two of them being in the South Mine, which is now worked at a loss, but may hereafter prove profitable to the adventurers. The deepest level in the mine is the 110 fathoms, on the "Great Lode."

The Vice-Warden of the Stannaries has power, by Act of Parliament, to frame bye-laws for the regulation of the processes of his Court. As the jurisdiction of this Court extends over the great mining interests of Cornwall and Devon, it is of the utmost importance to all engaged in mining pursuits, that the Stannaries' processes should be of the most efficient character. It is understood that the Vice-Warden has for some time past been employed in altering and amending the rules for the processes of his Court, with the view to simplify and improve them; and it is expected that the amended rules will shortly be made public, probably at the ensuing sittings of the Court. Any alterations which will render the legal proceedings connected with mining—and particularly the recovery of costs from defaulting adventurers—cheaper and more expeditious, will be hailed as a boon by the mining part of the community. The present Vice-Warden, when a barrister, had the reputation of being a first-rate counsel at common law. In equity he had had no experience when appointed to his present office; but a man of his acuteness and intellectual activity is enabled very speedily to become acquainted with the equity branch of the profession involved in the Stannaries Court proceedings. In framing bye-laws for the different processes of his Court, he would also, doubtless, have the advantage of the experience of the Registrar of the Court, who for a long period, under the late Vice-Warden, has had an extensive acquaintance with all the issues that arise in mining transactions and adventures, and who is intimately conversant, also, with the peculiarities of mine management.

In consequence of the heavy expense of dressing tin ores by the methods now in use, very few of the tin mines of Cornwall give a profit to their adventurers. If a plan could be discovered, or some machinery invented, which would materially lessen the costs of dressing, it would be of very great advantage to the tin mines of the county. The Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society has for many years recognised the want of improved machinery for this purpose, and in consequence of the prizes they have offered, several models have been submitted by ingenious miners and mechanics, one of which especially, some years ago, was so promising, and held out such a probability of success, that the Society awarded the inventor a silver medal; but on the plan being tested in practice, on a working scale, it was not found to answer the purpose. I am glad now to see it announced that Capt. Hancock, of Great Polgoth Mine, has invented a method of dressing tin ores, by which, it is said, a great saving, probably one-half of the costs by the present system, will be effected. As Capt. Hancock's plan is very soon to be put into operation at Great Polgoth, it is hoped that its results will shortly be made public. If it be successful in reducing the cost of dressing tin ores by nearly one-half, as stated, we may predict that a new and prosperous course will be opened up for the Cornish tin mines, and that a great impulse will be given to tin mining in the county. Shares in existing mines will become more valuable, and new tin mines be commenced. Should Capt. Hancock's

plan be found less successful than is anticipated, it is hoped that other ingenious miners and mechanicians will turn their attention to this matter, and invent a less costly method of dressing than is now practised.

The Messrs. Harvey, of Hayle, manufacturers of Cornish steam-engines, have lately been employed, under a Government contract, in making 13-inch mortars, and I hear that their execution of the work is quite equal to what might have been expected from a firm of such celebrity. If more work of this kind had been given to Messrs. Harvey, it would doubtless have been executed in a manner not to be surpassed in the kingdom. If, however, peace should be finally concluded, contracts of the kind will, of course, cease; and this opens up a question which has been considerably discussed of late amongst mine adventurers in Cornwall, whether the restoration of peace will have an injurious effect on the mining interest. It is not generally considered that it will have such an effect. The standard for copper was higher before the war than it is now: at the first sale in February, 1853, the standard was 1617. 18s.; in February, 1854, 1594. 17s.; whilst last week it was 1377. 15s. The prices of materials, tallow, hemp, timber, &c., have also greatly risen since the commencement of the war, and rendered the merchants' bills at mine accounts exceedingly heavy. With the return of peace these articles will, after some interval, drop to their previous prices, so that, on the whole, it may be assumed that peace will be beneficial to the mining interest generally.

The West Cornwall Railway directors have issued their half-yearly report, to be presented at a meeting of the shareholders at Bristol, on the 27th of this month. The ore traffic on this line is very considerable; but I observe that it has diminished in the last half-year, as compared with the previous and corresponding half-years. In the half-year ending December, 1854, the ore traffic on the line was 25,873 tons; in the half-year ending June, 1855, 23,881 tons; and in the half-year ending Dec., 1855, 22,960 tons. The profits of the line have increased from 39222, in the June half-year, to 63131, in the half-year ending December last. The directors, however, recommend that no dividend be declared, but that the balance be carried to the credit of the general revenue account. There has been some complaint by certain shareholders, who have formed a committee in London, of the heavy working expenses of this line, which they state are 40 per cent. above the average of the railways of the kingdom. Probably, at the ensuing meeting at Bristol, some explanations will be given on the subject.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

FEBRUARY 7.—The firm character of the Stock Market reported last week has been well maintained; and, notwithstanding that this was the settling day for stock, the market was not influenced in the money price for stock, but contingencies ranged as high as 2. Railway shares carried higher prices during the week, and were actively dealt in, but mining shares were little enquired after, and prices were weaker. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 90½; New 3 per Cent., 91; Hibernian Bank, 32½; National Bank, 32½; Royal Bank, 20½; Grand Canal Company, 39; Patriotic Assurance, 81; Consumers' Gas Company, 83; Mining Company of Ireland, 14½; Belfast Junction, 42; Dublin and Drogheda, 61; Dublin and Wicklow, 5½; Dunkalk and Enniskillen, 14; Great Southern and Western, 52½; Kilkenny Junction, 7½; Midland Great Western, 50; Waterford and Limerick, 22½.

Having shown, in my last, the receipts and disbursements of the General Mining Company for Ireland up to April, 1853, I must now turn to the other side of the picture, and detail the transactions since that period. The profits from sales of ore, shown in my last, should have been stated at 74357, thus making the balance, at the commencement of the second half-year of 1853, at about 16751; from that period up to this, 73077, were received on account of capital by the issue of 733 shares, and by calls, as shown by me a few weeks since; transfer fees and sundries brought in 451, making a total of 90271, in round numbers, and forming the total receipts from April, 1853, to the end of the last half-year. The total disbursements were, by loss account:—Shallee, 23757; Gurtadynne, 29307; Garryard, 2287; Ballynoe, 2591; machinery, 21714; salaries, rent, &c., 12151; sundries, including bad debt, 2107; trials, 191; error appearing to be in current account, 117; total, 94187. This shows an excess of expenditure over receipts of 3916—the amount owed by the company at the end of the last half-year. Now that I have set down the several losses, as above, it becomes necessary to account for them, and to see whether those losses could be avoided, their nature, and whether they arose from mismanagement, or otherwise. On referring to the report of the directors for the half-year ended October 3, 1853, I find it stated that, "The great advance in wages throughout the country has necessarily caused an increase in the expenditure;" and in another paragraph, "There has also been a slight diminution in the quantity and quality of the ore produced; but the great cause of the loss has been a serious reduction in the price of ore, amounting to 4s. per ton on lead ore, and 30s. per ton on copper, making a difference of upwards of 14000, against this half-year as compared with the last." The report went on to state that the directors had resolved on putting up an additional water-wheel, and on constructing two large reservoirs, and bringing into them the neighbouring streams, so that in summer weather there would be no lack of water to work the machinery. The expense of these reservoirs was, I believe, considerable, and the Gurtadynne Mine seems charged with it, though it should properly come under the head of machinery; this will account for the heavy loss appearing against this mine given above. With reference to Shallee, the loss was owing to the circumstance detailed in the directors' report, from which I have taken extracts, and also to the fact that this mine was worked at the surface levels, so that the ore was produced at a comparative small cost. The consequence was that when these levels failed the mine could not be further developed or made to yield profit, without the erection of additional machinery; operations were, therefore, retarded, while a staff had to be maintained, and we find a loss on Shallee working of 23000, independent of 21000, expended on machinery. Parties have frequently expressed their conviction that the dividends were paid out of capital, and the report of a committee of investigation appointed in June, 1854, sanctioned that opinion. Now it must be confessed that sufficient foresight was not used in not forming a reserve fund for machinery, as it might be supposed that the surface levels could not always remain productive, and that machinery would, after awhile, be found necessary for further development of the mine; but when it is found, from the statement which I have laid before your readers, that after paying all dividends and expenses there was a sum of 17000, nearly in hand in April, 1853, and when it is considered how difficult it sometimes is, particularly in the face of fine prospects, to persuade a proprietary of the necessity of reserving funds, when the dividend can be increased, it really seems that much cannot be laid at the door of the directors, even of a want of foresight, unless it can be shown that they or the captain at the mines was aware of the real state of the prospects, in which case great blame could be attached to either the one party or the other. Until such can be proved, however, it must be presumed that the directors considered 17000 sufficient to carry on the future working of the concern. I have now given you what I believe to be a faithful and true account of every matter upon which I have touched in this notice; and I should be indeed sorry if in any case I have misstated anything, but should such be, I will gladly make any correction that may be necessary, my sole object being to represent facts as they were, and are; and I have been influenced by no desire but to see this undertaking—which contains within it every element of success—flourish, and in a state of prosperity. Independent of the wishes I entertain for the success of the adventurers themselves, I desire to see this and every similar enterprise prosper in this country, from the immense amount of benefit which is conferred upon the labouring classes by the working of these companies. For the sake of exemplifying this, as well as to show the progress of the General Mining Company, I may mention that the number of people employed by them in 1849, was 300; in 1850, 700; in 1851, 800; and in 1853, I believe the number reached 1400; and taking four as the average number in each family, this would give a total of 5600 individuals maintained by this company through years of famine and pestilence, and snatched, by its means, from the dreadful alternative left to so many of their unfortunate countrymen, of dying of starvation at home, or submitting to the horrors of the emigrant ship on their way to a foreign land. Every well-wisher of this country is, therefore, interested in the success of this and every other undertaking that will give the people employment. I will now conclude by submitting for consideration a balance-sheet of the receipts and expenditure up to the present time; and sincerely do I wish that the means now adopted for an extension of capital will be productive of the good which I anticipate it will; and I feel convinced that

nothing is wanting but a spirited proprietary and prudent directory to ensure that future operations will be eminently successful.

Dr.—Capital being 4448 shares, 3d. paid	£13,916 15 0
Share—Miner's receipts	£41,003 14 9
Less disbursements	25,757 7 5½=3931 7 3½
Sundry receipts, fees, interest, &c.	134 4 5
Balance to debit of company, Sept., 1855	321 7 9½=£20,428 14 6
Cr.—Preliminary expenses	432 12 0
Gurtadine disbursements	£23,322 13 1½
Less receipts	20,952 15 1½=£2360 18 0
Lockamore disbursements	£6674 8 5½
Less receipts, including sale	3885 17 10 = 788 10 7½
Garryard	618 6 6½
Ballynec disbursements	£1135 16 3½
Less receipts	910 3 0 = 225 13 3½
Disbursements' account, other mines	£387 0 11½
Less receipts	138 13 7 = 248 7 4½
Salaries, travelling, rent, remuneration, &c., &c.	6438 14 0½
Machinery	3184 1 0½
Paid for mines, law costs, royalties, &c.	1987 6 9
Dividends	3923 18 4½
Error in current accounts	11 6 0
Total	£20,428 14 6

Up to the present time, nothing beyond the half-yearly balance-sheet has been furnished by the company. I would, therefore, suggest, to satisfy the wishes of a great many of the shareholder's, that a statement, something similar to the above, should be given along with the usual half-yearly statement, because almost at one glance the entire financial proceedings of the company are exhibited. I do not, of course, wish that in placing the figures in the above form, I should be supposed to dictate to the officials any particular mode of rendering the items, but I submit the propriety of adopting some similar method.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

FEB. 7.—The Iron Trade in these counties continues to make steady and satisfactory progress. The commercial community are inclined to give credit to Russia as sincerely desiring peace, and the result has been an improvement in the general condition of the trade of the country, although some are inclined to think that the American dispute will operate rather unfavourably for the iron trade, if matters are not amicably settled. The mills and forges continue to be actively employed, and orders are numerous enough to ensure a tolerably good trade for some time to come. A slight reduction is stated to have been made in pig-iron, and the market is decidedly easier than for several weeks previous. The Park Gate Iron-Works, Rotherham, Yorkshire, are executing a large contract for metal plates, under Government, to be used in the construction of gun-boats, 15 feet 6 in. long, 3 feet 14 in. wide, and 4 in. thick. Each plate, when planed and finished, weighs 6 tons. Several extensions of the iron trade have just taken place in the neighbourhood of Leeds. Messrs. Lassey and Wilcox, and Mr. Garside, have, in working their collieries, come upon beds of iron ore, identical with the Low Moor bed, and all ore that Messrs. Lassey and Wilcox have raised has been taken by that company; whilst the Bowling Company are customers for the whole of the ore raised by Mr. Garside. The Farnley Iron Company is also extending its operations in the same direction. They have secured fully 300 acres of land, in the same locality as Messrs. Lassey and Co.'s works, and are actively engaged in preparing to win the iron upon the estate. This ore is ascertained to be of first-rate quality; indeed, it is identical with the Low Moor bed, and both quantity and quality are unexceptionable. The Clay Cross Company, near Chesterfield, are about to put a new furnace in blast.

The Steel Trade is much better than it was, but the aspect of the dispute with England and America is not calculated to add great confidence to the commercial relationship of the two countries.

The Coal Trade continues dull for the season of the year, there not having been any improvement since our last. Several new collieries, of an extensive nature, are in course of formation.

The lead mining prospects in the Peak of Derbyshire are very encouraging, and give promise of large dividends.

It will be remembered that we last week gave publicity to a rumour that the affairs of the Midland Mining Company's Victoria Mine, at Ashover, were about to be wound-up. Mr. James Bunting, the secretary to the Victoria Company, has forwarded the following statement in reference to last week's remarks:—"The representation of last week, of the Midland Mining Company, Ashover, was altogether unfounded, as there could be no foundation for any such remarks, inasmuch as the committee of management are quite unconscious of any probability of its being wound-up, unless they (the shareholders) are determined to give up the work, which at the present time would be very unwise, as in reality the mine never was in so good a position as at the present. True, the capital subscribed is nearly all spent, and the work unproved; but if the shareholders will study their own interests, by coming forward to make it a mine, there is little doubt but they will be amply repaid for their outlay. Certain parties connected with the Milltown Mine, it is believed, are anxious to shut it up, and could they succeed in doing it, they, or some other company, would reap the benefit of our trials, as the roads are nearly all opened, plant new, and all in complete working order, capable of doing a large amount of business. There may have been some mismanagement in the working of the mine; but the greatest mistake was at the commencement, by starting with a capital of 1600 shares of 12. each, and capitalising the proceeds of the mine: they ought to have had a capital of 50000, and have appropriated the profits in the way of dividends; the mine would most likely now have been made, and have proved, what it is still believed to be, rich with ore. Secondly, there is a distance of a mile between the Midland Mine, Ashover, and the Milltown Mine, and I have never known of a single mistake that has occurred in the representation of the two mines. And in reference to the represented trickery of obtaining a piece of ore either from Eyam or elsewhere, it is base in the extreme, as the ore was got at the Victoria Mine, Ashover, subsequently sold to a shareholder for 18s., and was conveyed to Chesterfield and Mansfield for exhibition. In addition to this, I can say we have had better specimens since. At the time the piece of ore was exhibited, shares were selling at 5s. each, so that this, at the most, could only cause the advance of from 12. to 22. per share."

At the Victoria Mine (Ashover) general quarterly meeting, held at the Peacock Inn, Chesterfield (Mr. T. W. McCallum in the chair), the affairs of the company having been duly considered, it was found quite impossible to proceed with the works, although very promising (according to the report of the agent), without considerably more capital. And as the last creation of shares was not fully taken up, it was resolved "that a special general meeting be called for Feb. 20, to take into consideration the raising of further capital; and it will be proposed that the resolution of July 25 be rescinded, and that 2400 shares of 12. each be created, the 1200 shares already taken up being part of the 2400 shares bearing a permanent interest of 7½ per cent. over and above all previous shares in this company, and it is earnestly hoped that all the shareholders will meet the committee on that occasion." A detailed report, from Captain Joseph Fletcher, was read to the meeting.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

FEBRUARY 7.—There is a lull in the iron trade of this district, owing to the causes I noticed in my last letter, and the force of which has been rather increased than otherwise during the week. The causes are the state of the Money Market, which is anything but easy or satisfactory for men who have hundreds of hands depending on them for weekly wages, the wretched misunderstanding with America, and the suspense relative to the great question to be settled at the forthcoming Conference at Paris. It is much to be regretted that the American question should have arisen, as I believe that the prospects of the iron trade with that country were seldom better than at the present time. One of the largest makers informed me to-day that his American orders the last month far surpassed in amount that of any month during the past year, and the correspondence was such as fully to justify the hope of an excellent spring and summer trade, if not interrupted by the threatened insane departure from friendly relations. The next arrival is, therefore, looked forward to with considerable interest; and a belief that the great body of the American people—like ourselves—abhor the idea of hostilities under such contemptible circumstances. Relative to the war contracts, they are being worked up, without being renewed to that extent they have hitherto carried on. There is not, however, any stoppage of the machinery recently set in motion for warlike purposes, although the con-

tracts necessarily participate, more or less, in the pacific tendency of our own and other Governments, and the same urgency and activity which heretofore prevailed is not observable, nor are the orders for iron for France anything like what they have been. That trade is exceedingly quiet, and evidently awaits events. The general manufacturing of hardware and all other goods is comparatively inactive, and from the above causes the markets are depressed. Amongst the leading ironmasters, merchants, and manufacturers, the chief subject of interest has been the state of the banking establishments of the district; and, so far as the meetings have progressed, the results have been satisfactory, and deserving notice. And first, with reference to the Dudley and West Bromwich Bank, in which the iron and coal trades are so deeply interested, the report presented at the annual meeting of proprietors, held at Dudley, on Tuesday, was highly satisfactory. It appears that, after all, the losses sustained by the bank, there is now a remaining capital of 91,951. 11s., or more than double the original capital of the bank. The profits for the year ending December 31, 1855, were 13,594. 1s., which amount it is considered will be sufficient to carry on the bank effectually. The credit of the house has been thoroughly restored in the commercial world, the deposits are in a healthy condition, and the circulation is kept up without diminution. There will, therefore, be no call, but the dividends will be reduced to 5 per cent., until a guarantee fund of 30,000, shall be formed, or such other sum as may be necessary. As a proof of the position of the bank, the report reiterates what I apprised you of last year—that many of the proprietors had made themselves liable for 196,000, as a precautionary measure, but their aid was not required. It is intended to reduce the shares from 12. to 10, leaving a small balance to be carried to the reserve. Messrs. T. Badger, jun., J. Williams, F. W. G. Barra, B. Gibbons, J. Haines, T. Jesson, J. E. Swindell, T. Terry, and J. G. Walker were appointed directors, and being all intimately connected with the trade of the district, offer the best possible guarantee for the future conduct of the bank. On Monday, the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank Meeting was held, Mr. Alexander Horden in the chair. The report exhibited a balance of 11,557. 9s. 7d. for the past year, exclusive of which 10407. 15s. 5d. was brought forward from the profits of the year 1854; making a total of 12,618. 15s. to be disposed of. The usual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital was announced, and 20000. to be added to the guarantee fund. Of the Bilston District Bank a comparatively favourable report was also laid before the shareholders, on Tuesday, at Wolverhampton. It appeared that after the payment of interest upon the capital of the bank at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the past year, and cancelling all bad debts, the guarantee fund stands at 7102. The losses of the establishment, during the past year, have been large, but not such as to impair the efficient working of the bank. The reports of other banking establishments are in course of preparation, and will be found not less satisfactory.

In the mechanical world, our principal men have been making known some useful inventions through their institution—the annual meeting of which has lately been held—Mr. W. Fairbairn, F.R.S., in the chair. A paper upon the pumping-engines of the Wolverhampton Water-works, with remarks on water-pumping, by Mr. Henry Martin, of Wolverhampton, was read, and listened to with interest. The second paper was on wood bearings for screw-propeller shafts, by Mr. John Penn, of London; the third paper was by Mr. Henry Woodhouse, of Stafford, upon an improved construction of crossing; the fourth paper was by Mr. John Ramsbottom, of Manchester, upon an improved safety-valve—a model of which was exhibited, and excited some interest. Exclusive of the above, a valuable adjunct to the "King of Weapons," a mechanical contrivance, as simple as it is ingenious, has been invented and patented by Mr. E. Ladmore, late assistant-superintendent of small-arms, at Birmingham. A serious defect in the Enfield rifle has been long felt, for want of a better method of securing the ramrod: that can now be remedied, by a very simple and efficient method which Mr. Ladmore has adopted—by making a groove in the ramrod in a plane perpendicular to its axis, and brazing a projection or stud on the barrel, at a point opposite to the groove, when the ramrod is in its place. The elasticity of the ramrod acts as a spring, which causes it to engage the stud. The danger of the rod being too tight or too slack is entirely obviated. In the opinion of practical gunmakers, a great desideratum is gained, and the appearance of the Minié rifle much improved, and that without extra cost in the manufacture of the arm. We are informed that it will shortly be placed before the authorities, who will doubtless adopt the improvements.

THE METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

FEB. 6.—There seems to be an evident determination here to make matters pleasant. Come what may, the preliminaries for peace are to be signed, even if the dogs of war be loosened the next day, and the cry be havoc. Where there is such a palpable organisation to throw a *couteur de rose* over the most delicate and complicated political negotiations, your readers will not be astonished that the 3 per Cents, and other securities, should rise to a high price, even for peaceful times, and be maintained in face of the fall of British stocks. The Queen's Speech, and observations in both Houses, *a propos* of the address, which impartial observers regard as pregnant with signs of a continuation of war, unless Russia makes full amends, and agrees to conditions that will put an effectual check to her further territorial aggressions, in any direction whatsoever, are here interpreted, by our speculators, to signify that the terms will be made easy for Russia. The publication in the *Moniteur* of the names of the representatives of the belligerent and mediating powers at the future Paris Congress of Peace; and the announcement, rather premature by the bye, that the Emperor has commanded two portrait pictures of the late Council of War that set here, and of the Peace Congress that is to sit here, have materially tended to maintain prices. The 3 per Cents, have risen to, and stand at, 72.50, and have been as high as 73.75. Bank stock, which hitherto was but slightly influenced, has risen from 3250 to 3290, and the *Credit Mobilier* from 1450 to 1555. Railway stocks have likewise felt the influence of the presence of capital, and have increased in value proportionately, although this species of investment has been less liable to fluctuation than others. There is in connexion with the nomination of the representatives of Great Britain at the forthcoming Congress, a circumstance that has caused as much regret as astonishment among commercial circles here, and will, doubtless, do the same in England—I allude to the nomination of Lord Cowley. As actual Ambassador of Great Britain here, his nomination is unquestionably strictly in accordance with precedent routine, and the red-tape traditions of the Foreign-office. But at such a moment, when the most vital interests of our fatherland are in question, when the commercial and political future of our country in the East is *en jeu*, men doubt the wisdom of allowing Lord Cowley to have a voice in the matter at all. Commercial men do not forget, nor do their representatives—the jurors at the Universelle Exposition—fail to remember how insultingly his lordship treated them on that occasion; what contemptuous indifference he paraded for the vulgar interests of commerce and trade! So notorious was his conduct towards them, that it called for the animadversion of the *Times*, provoked by letters of complaint, addressed to the Editor, from the most celebrated of the jurors. If, therefore, Lord Cowley felt it beneath his lordly and ambassadorial dignity to take any care of the trade interests of the country he so unworthily represents, or to even condescend to the ordinary official politeness towards those who honorarily and honourably did represent those interests (for which his lordship is paid to do, besides giving balls and dinner parties, at the rate of some eight thousand a-year, besides other pecuniary gratifications in specie or in kind), people naturally ask, will he show himself less careless and indifferent to the dignity of his country, and to the material interests of the nation, than he did on the previous occasion? The material interests of Western Europe—particularly of Great Britain—will be greatly affected by the mode in which this Eastern question is settled. In fact, it is nothing more or less than the determination whether the immense markets, whose approaches fringe the borders of the Black Sea, and from which British manufacturers have hitherto been excluded, are to be opened to them or not. The metal trade, perhaps more than any other, has a permanent and weighty interest in having free and secure access assured to Central Asia for the disposal of its products, and for drawing therefrom raw materials for manufacture. The population of these countries would be only too glad to exchange against our Sheffield and Birmingham wares the raw productions of the interior—precious metals, copper, lead, platina, &c. And who can say to what extent the present productions may be increased, when British mining skill and British capital are free to work the mines of the interior. The more people become conversant with the commercial part of the

question, which, reduced to its most simple expression, signifies the spread of civilisation among barbarians, the more surprised are they at the nomination of Lord Cowley.

Leaving Lord Cowley's appointment to the consideration of your readers, for the state of the French metal markets, it will be found that they have not shared in the fluctuations of the Bourse. The prospects of peace have exercised but very faint influence upon them indeed this week. The resumption of railway works is expected to exercise a more favourable influence than even the wants of war. In Champagne, two small lots of cast-iron have changed hands, at 195 frs., and at 192.50 frs. the 1000 kilogrammes. For delivery in July, it is quoted at from 187.50 frs. to 190 frs. the 1000 kilogrammes; cast-iron, second melting, No. 1, 207.50 frs. to 210 frs. Rolls are quoted at 400 frs.; forged iron at 430 frs. to 435 frs. Rods, No. 20, 530 frs.; No. 21, 500 frs. Chains, delivered at the stations of the Eastern Railway, the 100 metres, Nos. 13 to 20, 418 frs. the 1000 kilogrammes; Nos. 21 to 22, 820 frs.; Nos. 23 to 25, 800 frs.; Nos. 26 to 30, 780 frs. Weights: This is an article of supply to which, under a new tariff, our ironmasters might profitably turn their attention—20 kilos., 5.50 frs.; 10 kilos., 2.85 frs.; 5 kilos., 1.65 frs.; 2 kilos., 0.70 frs.; 1 kilo., 0.40 frs. On the Paris market charcoal rolled cast-iron is quoted at 400 frs. the 1000 kilos.; English coke-iron, 365 frs.; rolled charcoal-iron, 430 frs.; ditto, coke, 410 frs.; charcoal forged-iron, 480 frs.; ditto, coke, 460 frs. Berri iron, 580 frs. Scotch pigs stand at 185 frs.; bars, 310 to 320 frs.; bands, 260 to 280 francs the 1000 kilos. The Custom House returns show the amount of iron in stock to have been on the last days of the year—in Paris, 1,057,000 kilos.; in Havre, 1,266,300 kilos.; in Rouen, 211,100 kilos.; in Marseilles, 2,843,200 kilos.; and the rest of France 3,028,400 kilos. There entered Paris 86,597,400 kilos. of iron for building purposes last November, and 57,249,000 kilos. of cast-iron. Compared with the corresponding month of 1854, these returns show a decrease on the first of 29,357,600 kilos.; on the second, 590,300 kilos. At Lyons, the Loire masters are selling coke rolls at 370 frs. the 1000 kilos.; hoops at 460 frs.; half bands at 490 frs.; sheets at 520 frs. to 550 frs. Business abundant, and prices firm. Copper stands at the last week's prices in Paris, that is—Lake Superior is quoted at 330 frs. the 100 kilos.; English at 320 frs.; Corocoro, 335 frs. to 340 frs.; Chili, 300 frs. to 305 frs. The Customs Returns show 216,600 kilos. in bond at Havre, 147,100 at Marseilles, 46,600 at Rouen, and 3400 at Bordeaux. A set of old sheathing was sold the other day at Havre for 180 frs. the 100 kilos. English tin has risen from 327.50 frs. the 100 kilos., as stated in last week's Journal, to 340 frs.; Banca, 345 frs. to 350 frs.; Straits, 337.50 frs. to 340 frs. Amount in bond at Havre, 131,000 kilos., and 53,000 kilos. at Marseilles. Lead is in tolerably active request—in Paris, at from 68 frs. to 68.50 frs. the 100 kilos.; at Marseilles, from 54 frs. to 54.50 frs. the 100 kilos. Amount of stock at Bordeaux, 22,600 kilos.; at Havre, 464,300 kilos.; at Dunkirk, 79,900 kilos.; at Marseilles, 3,160,400 kilos. There had been no variation in the prices for zinc.

In a former letter, I alluded to the immense development of the iron manufactures in Prussia. The following returns, published by Herr Oechellauer in his work upon "The Progress of Iron Manufacture in the Zollverein," will show that your correspondent was only too correct in his estimate of the material advantages accruing to Prussia from her neutrality:—

Years.	Pigs.	Cast-steel.	Castings.	Total Production of Furnaces.
1850	2,170,299 cwts.	106,872 cwts.	346,012 cwts.	2,623,884 cwts.
1851	2,457,225 "	121,044 "	224,334 "	2,902,603 "
1852	2,791,999 "	109,189 "	384,228 "	3,285,416 "
1853	3,483,224 "	141,438 "	475,270 "	4,099,932 "
1854 estimated at	-	-	-	5,101,369 "

From the above table, it will be seen that the peculiar policy of Prussia has enabled her to double her iron manufactures in four years: a handsome premium upon shuffling.

The exposure of the attempts to coat baser metals with silicium does not appear to have discouraged M. St. Claire Deville in his researches to discover a facile means of obtaining this metal, nor yet in the slightest degree to have damped M. Dumas' enthusiasm for the cause. Last year, our readers will remember, M. Deville exhibited to the Academie des Sciences, a certain pyramidal crystal of silicium, having the faces curved, which it was not then possible to measure. The shape closely resembled that of the diamond. It was what M. Deville terms *Silicium Graphite*, quite distinct from the silicium, in powder, of Berzelius. Since then, chemical analogy, which included in the same category boron and silicium with carbon, led M. St. Claire Deville to imagine that silicium might have its diamond state as it has its graphite; or, in other words, be obtained in the form of a perfect crystal. At the last meeting of the Academie, on the 14th of last month, M. Dumas exhibited, on behalf of M. St. Claire Deville, complete, well-defined, and measurable crystals of silicium. These crystals, of long needle-like shape, some seven millimetres from point to point, are composed of hexagonal prisms, surmounted with a sharp pyramid, having curved and non-measurable faces. In some instances they took the form of rhomboids, strung together parallel to one another, and arranged according to axis of the figure. The angles of the culminating edges were about 69° 30', with a variation of from 25 to 30 minutes. The rhomboidal silicium resembled in colour the ologistic iron of Elba. It scratches glass, and the points are strong enough to pierce the skin. The crystals are of absolute purity, and melt at a temperature intermediate between the melting point of gold and that of iron. To obtain silicium in this form, M. St. Claire Deville places a portion of aluminium in the hollow of a porcelain tube, through which he causes to pass a current of hydrogen, saturated with the vapours of chloride of silicium. This latter is placed in a tubular bottle, which is slightly heated by carefully bringing it into proximity with incandescent charcoal. The tube is heated to red heat, and the operation continued until no further vapours can be seen to arise from the chloride of silicium. The crystals of silicium are then withdrawn, and purified by cleansing with nitric acid, boiling fluorine acid, and melted bisulphate of sodium. In this operation the chloride of silicium is decomposed by the aluminium, which unites with the silicium. Each particle of chlorine that comes over increases the concentration, and when the saturation of the metallic bath is complete, the silicium being lightest, crystallises on the surface; the same as camphor does in an alcoholic solution.

All the world knows that the diamond is nothing more or less than pure carbon crystallised. Students in physics remember the costly experiment at the Sarbonne, when a diamond was first decomposed. Although many, doubtless, have tried to recompose what they had learned to decompose, none cared to make their experiments public, less they should be laughed at, and classed with seekers after the philosopher's stone. M. St. Claire Deville, however, shows more moral courage than his predecessors, by exhibiting, through the medium of M. Dumas, crystals of carbon, which he obtained by treating iron, or, better still, cast-iron (which possesses the property of dissolving carbon), with chloride of carbon. By this means is obtained a crystallised substance quite distinct from the graphite of cast-iron, which is obtained under very different circumstances. This new substance is nothing less than crystallised carbon, in small scales, generally irregular, although many are evidently hexagonal. The brilliancy of the scales was quite metallic, and many contained parallel indentations, like the feathers of a plume.

Mr. Fairbairn has just sold his locomotive engine that figured in the Exposition Universelle, to the Northern Railway Company, for some 30000. It was called *Eugenie*, and is constructed to burn coal, and consume its own smoke. The trials have given entire satisfaction.

The washing of the Rhine sands for gold produced last year 1486 florins 53 kreutzers.

Messrs. Maitland, Cuthbert, and Co., of rue Neuve des Capucines, state that "the establishment of a *Credit Mobilier* in Spain is likely to give an impetus to many excellent enterprises in that country, and to attract to them the attention of both French and British capitalists. The shareholders in one of these enterprises, the San Fernando Silver Lead Mining and Smelting Company, will be glad to learn that active negotiations are in progress, with most influential parties, with the view of reforming the management, under powerful auspices, and replacing this affair in its proper position as a good and productive company. The monthly returns at present are 150 tons, representing 30000. sterling. With the extraordinary richness of the company's mines these returns might easily be quadrupled. The smelting establishment is one of the most complete in Spain. About 10,000 of the shares, which are of 12. sterling each, have been brought here within the last few days. The present price is 6 frs. It will be recollected that the shares of the neighbouring English company, *Linares*, are paying 50 per cent. per annum, and are current at from 150 to 200 per cent. premium."

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Nov. 9.—The increased competition which now exists in every department of business, and the diminished gains of every profession, are doing the work of colonisation—driving the people from the towns, in which they have been congregated to a greater extent than in any country in modern times, into the interior. The present population of the gold fields is said to be about 150,000, of which number 100,000 are male adults, 20,000 females, and from 20,000 to 30,000 children. Of the men about 70,000 are diggers, and the remainder are ordinary trading professionals and avocations. The average weekly yield of the whole of the fields may be estimated at the present moment at from 40,000 to 50,000 ozs., representing a yearly value of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000.—a result which, whilst it shows an improvement in the yield, still, when divided among the vast number of the population employed in raising it, represents gold digging as by no means so prosperous and remunerative a profession as it is supposed to be in England. The yield has not fallen off so very considerably from the most prosperous times, but double the number are required to produce it.

During the past three months we have been threatened by a visitation of a quartz-crushing mania, the excitement caused by the discovery of auriferous veins in quartz reefs having shown every symptom of causing a repetition of the rash from the towns which succeeded upon the first discovery of gold. The colony of Victoria has been discovered to be as rich in auriferous quartz reefs as in alluvial diggings; and now that the first immoderate excitement has somewhat abated, there is every reason for the belief that as much gold will be obtained from them as has yet been obtained in the alluvial diggings. Extensive and elaborate machinery has been employed for the purpose of crushing the quartz, and all kinds of expensive processes have been resorted to to secure a perfect amalgamation of the precious metal, in the accomplishment of which result all the machinery employed has been found to be defective. Machinery to crush the quartz is easily enough obtainable, but most of that which has been yet employed has allowed as much gold to escape as has been collected. A vast amount of money has been expended in mills and crushing apparatus, but the old-fashioned Cornish stamping process is proved to be as effectual as the most expensive and elaborate of them. In the amalgamating process they appear to be equally defective. During the past week some persons, who have been experimenting with the object of facilitating the amalgamating process by means of chemical agency, have announced their discovery of an alkaline substance, which they say is effectual in extracting the major part, if not the whole, of the gold from the quartz. Whether or not this will prove the required article I cannot yet report, but it is plain that there is a fortune for any man who can discover any method of making this process complete. With the present defective contrivances as much as from 10 to 12 ounces of gold are frequently extracted, and some of the mills are capable of crushing about 14 tons per day. An auriferous vein once struck upon, a fortune is certain. Quartz operations require the employment of a large amount of capital to ensure their success, for at one place a reef may be seen considerably above the surface, and within 100 yards it might be at a depth of 100 feet, and so require considerable labour to follow. The reefs are principally worked by companies of from eight to ten, who, by a combination of labour and capital, are generally successful. The science of mining is yet in its infancy in this colony, and there can be no doubt that scientific skill could be brought to bear most profitably.

The shifting character of the diggings population may be gathered from the fact, that at a new rush at Flinders Creek, near Ballarat, the population already reported to be there exceeds 30,000, with all the appliances and conveniences of a township. A "rush" now-a-days is not a mere scampering off of a lot of diggers, helter-skelter, as formerly, but a migration of storekeepers also, and a supply of all the necessities of life, so that even a diggings rush is becoming a more civilised affair than formerly. Within the past fortnight two immense nuggets have been discovered; one at Maryborough, 715 ozs. in weight, and the other 71 lbs. The former contained nearly 200 ozs. of quartz, and 327 ozs. 18 dwts. of gold, and is of the value of 2000l. sterling. Other nuggets of about 400l. value were found in the same hole. A case of peculiar hardship, arising out of an omission in the Gold Export Duty Bill, is exciting public attention. That bill appears to have been framed without any provision for allowance on cases of quartz or alloy, and the Customs-house authorities interpret the law as justifying them in assessing the duty upon the mass which contains gold, no matter how much quartz it may contain. The duty is expressed in the bill to be chargeable on gold, and, therefore, it would appear, can be enforced only upon the quantity of precious metal in a nugget, the determination of which might be safely left to such appliances as science has at hand to afford. The Maryborough nugget—the one which raised the question—has been found to contain 200 ozs. of quartz; and yet the collector of Customs refused to pass its entry without any provision for allowance on cases of quartz or alloy, and the Customs-house authorities interpret the law as justifying them in assessing the duty upon the mass which contains gold, no matter how much quartz it may contain. The duty is expressed in the bill to be chargeable on gold, and, therefore, it would appear, can be enforced only upon the quantity of precious metal in a nugget, the determination of which might be safely left to such appliances as science has at hand to afford. The Maryborough nugget—the one which raised the question—has been found to contain 200 ozs. of quartz; and yet the collector of Customs refused to pass its entry without any provision for allowance on cases of quartz or alloy, and the Customs-house authorities interpret the law as justifying them in assessing the duty upon the mass which contains gold, no matter how much quartz it may contain.

Ludwig Becker, the geologist, has published the discovery of a specimen of native antimony, found in a quarry near the city. The metal has been analysed, and reported to be nearly pure.

NEW MINERAL.—A novel and peculiar mineral product has been found near Geelong. From a report of Mr. Brown, metallurgist to the Alliance Quartz-crushing Association, who states it to be a most valuable discovery, it appears to be a compound of sulphure of copper, metallic gold, malachite, and azurite, the green and blue carbonates of copper. The most remarkable fact connected with the discovery is the great abundance of the richest ores of copper, in connection with the precious metal.

PATENT SUPER-PHOSPHATE COMPOST COMPANY.
The second annual meeting of this company was held at their offices, 427, Strand, on Thursday, Mr. H. B. SHERRIDAN in the chair.
The meeting was attended by the directors, auditors, and other officers of the company, and a numerous body of shareholders.

The report of the directors stated that the affairs of the company were in a very prosperous and satisfactory condition. Their sales last year showed a large increase upon the former year, and the quality of their manure was proved by the numerous testimonials which they have received. Specimens of the manure grown by their manure, from several counties in England, were exhibited at the Smithfield Cattle Show last December, when they received the most favourable notice. The directors had given their most anxious consideration to the keeping down the ordinary expenses of the company, and would not sanction any outlay not essential to the proper good working of the company. In accordance with the resolution of the last annual meeting, the directors have now secured for the benefit of the company Mr. Perkins' right to improve their manure by addition of ammonia taken from gas. The directors have, in compliance with the resolution of the extraordinary meeting of shareholders, held in September last, completed the purchase, and have been since in possession of the sulphuric acid works adjoining the company's premises at Millwall, and are now manufacturing their own sulphuric acid. The directors have much pleasure in referring to the extremely satisfactory condition of everything at the works since the last annual meeting. Great improvements have been made, and a great saving in labour thereby effected. A new grinding-mill has been erected, and various other additions have been made to the machinery department. By these means, the manufacture of the manure will be greatly facilitated, and manures will be manufactured and sold to double the extent of last year. These arrangements will place the company in a most prosperous position. Upon this subject, the directors refer with satisfaction to the following passage in the auditors' report:—"We believe what you chiefly require is an extension of your business, that the company has unquestionably all the great essentials of success, and it remains only with the directors to bring these to that development of which we honestly believe they are capable."

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, in an admirable speech, full of vigour and knowledge of the subject, said that the auditors' report must be extremely satisfactory to the shareholders; it is only necessary to add that the directors have a proper knowledge of their duties; and, though full, was not overstated. In a trading and manufacturing company, it was of importance to obtain the materials for manufacture as cheaply as possible. The directors had given their special attention to this; and he (the Chairman) was happy in being able to state that in this they had succeeded. He then went into elaborate calculations, showing that in every item of expenditure for materials there had been a marked diminution of expense, in many instances to the extent of more than one-half. With respect to sulphuric acid (a principal ingredient in the manufacture of the manure), he showed that the cost of even greater, and that, by using the sulphur found in pyrites (mudstone), the cost of sulphuric acid to the company was actually reduced to less than one-third of what it had previously been. They had added to their plant, and by so doing had acted solely with an eye to the interests of the shareholders. They were a young company at present; but, though young, they were full of vitality, and were making vigorous efforts, which he hoped would result in increased benefits. There would be no difficulty in selling all they could possibly manufacture. He then referred to the beneficial results which had attended the delivery of lectures by some of the directors in the agricultural districts, particularly in Cambridgeshire and Buckinghamshire, where he had recently visited, and where he was assured by many most influential persons that the company's manures would be largely used. The demand for artificial manures was much on the increase, and it would be difficult to say positively that the companies now in existence could supply the demand. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which, having been seconded by Mr. GRADY, was carried.

The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and a dividend declared, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.
W. Owen: Manufacture of railway wheels and tyres.—P. T. A. Nicoulland: Steam boiler furnaces.—J. Hamilton, Jan.: Improvements in the posts or uprights employed in constructing electric telegraphs; also, for constructing the permanent ways of railways.—P. A. Le Comte de Fontaine-Moreau: Apparatus for the prevention of accidents or collisions on railways.—A. Tolhausen: Gas-meter.—W. Chapman: Propelling vessels.—J. J. Comstock: Generating steam.—C. W. Harrison: Improvements in transmitting communications, and in the apparatus employed therein.—A. Dawson: An apparatus for converting small coals, or coal dust, or small coals and coke, or coal dust and coke, with the admixture of water or other materials, into solid blocks of fuel, parts of which apparatus can be used and are suited for other purposes.—J. Gedde: Wrought-iron wheels.—P. A. Le Comte de Fontaine-Moreau: Machinery apparatus for manufacturing nails.—T. Hitt: Certain arrangements of machinery for converting reciprocating into rotary motion.—Beech and E. Jeffreys: Supporting the rails of railways.—J. Newman and W. Whittle: Improvements in the manufacture of shafting for mill and engine purposes, which improvements are also applicable for the manufacture of shafts, poles, beams, masts, spars, and other similar articles, in which great strength or lightness, or both these qualities combined, may be required.—E. Myers: Buffers and other springs for railway and other carriages.—J. Onions: Manufacture of iron.

GOLD-LEAF.—Mr. Joseph Lane, of Birmingham, has, during the past week, specified his patent (through Mr. George Shaw), for improvements in the manufacture of gold-leaf. Instead of taking an ingot of gold alloyed with silver, copper, or other metal or metals, and rolling and beating the same into leaf, as is commonly practiced, the inventor proceeds as follows:—He takes an ingot of gold alloyed with silver or other metal, the proportion of metal being such that the gold in the ingot is purer and more malleable than the gold generally rolled and beaten into leaf. To the opposite faces of this ingot of pure or alloyed gold, ingots of gold, so far alloyed as may be necessary to give it the required colour, are attached; or where the colour requires it pure gold is used for the outer ingots. The three ingots are heated to incipient fusion, whereby they are made into one mass. The pro-

cess of making the compound ingot exactly resembles that whereby silver is plated upon copper, and which is commonly called "sweating." The compound ingot is rolled and beaten into leaf in the ordinary manner. In gold-leaf made according to the ordinary way, that is, of one uniform alloy, the colour of the leaf is frequently different in different parts, but in gold leaf made according to this invention the colour of the leaf is uniform over its whole surface. By making the interior of the ingot of pure, or nearly pure gold, and placing the coloured or more alloyed gold on either side of the same, a base for the leaf is obtained, highly malleable, and which on being rolled and beaten carries with it uniformly the outer or coloured portions.

THE IRON TRADE.—The following weekly statement, to Feb. 4, has been forwarded to us from Glasgow by Mr. Thomas Edington, showing the principal new orders for castings, rails, and machinery, as far as ascertained to be in the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:—8000 tons large water-pipes and other castings for Bombay. The total quantity which will be required for supplying Bombay with water will be somewhere about 20,000 tons.

Five new locomotive engines and tenders for the East Lancashire Railway Company. The whole wrought and cast-iron apparatus, with a quantity of steel mains, for lighting the town of Navan, in Ireland, with gas.
Iron work for the Museum building of the Royal Dublin Society.
Metal cisterns, or old boilers, to contain 6000 to 12,000 gallons each, for Edinburgh.
650 tons gas-pipes and other castings for the town of Halle, in Germany.
500 tons pipes for the town of Kiel, in Holstein, near Hamburg.

WHITE COAL.—A bag of white coal has been consigned to Messrs. Miles and Kingston, of Bristol, from Australia.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in February is 726,783l.—making the total for the first two months of 1856 1,521,154l., against 4,024,907l. in the corresponding period of last year, when the calls were chiefly for foreign lines.

The London General Omnibus Company's traffic returns, for the week ending Feb. 2, were 4239l. 17s. 4d. Average number of omnibuses working daily, 241.

SUNDERLAND DOCK.—TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS.—The Directors of the Sunderland Dock Company are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION and ERECTION OF ONE PAIR OF GATES for the GRAVING DOCK, now in course of execution.

Plans and specifications of the work may be seen, and other information obtained, on application to JOHN MURRAY, Esq., the company's engineer, or the Clerk of Works, at the Dock Office, Sunderland, where tenders are requested to be delivered on Thursday, the 21st inst., not later than Eleven o'clock in the morning. Security will be required for the due performance of the work. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender. By order of the Directors, SUNDERSLAND DOCK OFFICE, Feb. 7, 1856. M. COXON, Sec.

MIDLAND WAGON COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this company will be HELD at the Crown Hotel, High-street, Rotherham, on Friday, the 15th day of February next, at One o'clock precisely, for the general purposes of the undertaking. The Transfer-books of the company will be closed on Monday, the 4th of February next, and remain so until after the meeting.

GEORGE WILTON CHAMBERS, Chairman.
ROTHAM, Jan. 31, 1856. WILLIAM HARRISON, Sec.

LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANY.
Subscribed Capital, £1,250,000; Paid-up Capital, £500,000;
Reserve Fund, £100,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 21, LOMBARD-STREET.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN SADLER, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
JOHN WHELLTON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

J. W. BERMESTER, Esq.
WILLIAM CORY, Esq.
JAMES ANDREW DURHAM, Esq.
SWYNFEN JERVIS, Esq.
WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER—Henry Luard, Esq.

At the Annual Meeting of Proprietors held on Thursday, the 7th February, 1856, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the following Report for the year ending December 31, 1855, was read by the Secretary:

REPORT.
Your directors have the satisfaction of presenting to the Proprietors their Report for the half-year, ending the 31st December, 1855.

It will be found, on reference to the balance-sheet, signed by your auditors, that the net profits of the bank for the half-year, after making due provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to £34,005 8s. 10d., which, with £13,693 1s. 2d. brought forward from the half-year ending the 30th June, and £5273 10s. 4d., the balance of the reserve fund, in excess of £100,000, will leave a disposable sum of £52,974 0s. 4d.

Your directors recommend that a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year—and a bonus of 5 per cent. (equal to a dividend of 15 per cent. on the year), both free from income tax—upon the paid-up capital of the bank, be now declared; this, if approved by the proprietors, will leave the sum of £1842 18s. 2d., of which the directors recommended that the sum of £4234 18s. 9d. should be presented to the officers of the bank, being 10 per cent. upon their salaries; that the sum of £500 be placed to the credit of the "Sadler Provident Fund"; and the balance of £107 19s. 5d. be carried forward to the next account.

After giving the subject the most mature consideration, your directors are of opinion that 20 per cent. upon the paid-up capital of the bank is sufficient for the reserve fund. On the adoption of this principle, the amount will continue at £100,000. Your directors, in noticing the satisfactory manner in which the duties of the officers of the bank have been performed, feel assured it will meet with the cordial assent of the proprietors to present them with 10 per cent. on the amount of the salaries received by them for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

Towards the close of 1855 branches were opened in the borough of Southwark and in Oxford-street; of the prospects of which your directors have every reason to speak confidently.

The directors retiring by rotation are John Henry Lance, Esq., James Rhodes, Esq., and Robert Keating, Esq., M.P., who have respectively given notice of their intention to offer themselves for re-election.

The vacant seat at the board, announced at the last meeting, has been filled up by the election of John William Burmester, Esq., lately one of your auditors.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

December 31, 1855.	
To capital	£487,805 0 0
To reserve fund	105,275 10 4
To customers' balances, &c.	4,443,359 8 9
To net profit for the half-year, after payment of £30,501 13s. 3d. for interest to customers	34,005 8 10
To profit and loss balance brought forward from last account	13,693 1 2
Cr. Total	£5,084,138 9 1
By cash in hand and at call, Government and other securities, discounted bills, &c.	£5,033,392 2 8
By bank premises, freehold and leasehold, trade fixtures, &c.	30,746 6 5
Total	£5,084,138 9 1
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
To half-year's dividend at 15 per cent. per annum	£24,065 11 1
To bonus at 5 per cent.	24,065 11 1
To gratuities to officers	4,234 18 9
To dividend fund	500 0 0
To balance carried forward to next account	107 19 5
Cr. Total	£32,974 0 4
By balance from last account	13,693 1 2
By net profit for the half-year	34,005 8 10
By balance of reserve fund in excess of £100,000	5,273 10 4
Total	£32,974 0 4

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance-sheet, and compared the items it comprises with the several books and vouchers relating thereto, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) HENRY OVERTON, } Auditors.
LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, Jan. 30, 1856. JOHN WRIGHT,

The foregoing report having been read by the Secretary, the following resolutions were severally proposed and unanimously adopted:—

1. That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders.
2. That a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum be declared upon the capital stock of the Company for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1855, together with a bonus of 5 per cent., both clear of the income tax, payable on and after Monday, the 18th instant.
3. That the balance of £4842 18s. 2d. remaining to the credit of the profit and loss account be appropriated as follows:—viz., £4234 18s. 9d. be presented to the officers of the bank, £500 be placed to the credit of the "Sadler Provident Fund," and £107 19s. 5d. be carried to the next account.
4. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, John Sadler, Esq., M.P., and board of directors, for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company during the past year.
5. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the auditors of the company.
6. That Henry Overton, John Wright, and Frederick Gaskell, Esqs., be elected auditors for the current year.
7. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Henry Luard, Esq., the General Manager, and the other officers of the establishment, for the real and ability with which they have severally discharged their duties.

The ballot for the election of three directors having been proceeded with, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—

JOHN HENRY LANCE Esq.,
JAMES RHODES, Esq., and
ROBERT KEATING, Esq., M.P.

The Chairman having quitted the hall, it was resolved, and carried unanimously, That the cordial and special thanks of this meeting be presented to John Sadler, Esq., M.P., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

Extracted from the minutes. (Signed) JOHN WHELLTON, R. P. NICHOLS, Sec.

LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, on the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1855, together with a BONUS of FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the proprietors, either at the parent establishment, No. 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the company's branch banks, on and after Monday the 18th inst.

By order, HENRY LUARD, General Manager.
21, Lombard-street, Feb. 7, 1856.

COLLIERY IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—A VERY ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY now offers for TWO or more ADVENTURERS, who can command in the aggregate from £7000 to £2000, to JOIN the ADVERTISER in a COLLIERY IN FULL WORK. It is advantageously situated on two lines of railway, affording ready access to the best markets for any quantity that can be raised. The coal is of first-rate quality, and is in great demand. Views of extension, and other satisfactory reasons can be given for the present requirements. Applications, with real name and address, will be promptly attended to by Messrs. HAWKES and ALLCOCK, accountants, valuers, and commercial referees, 2, 3, 4, and 3, Central Chambers, Sheffield.

PARTNERS WANTED IN A COLLIERY, now in full operation, in Northumberland. The coal is of the best quality in the district, and the vend is large. The owner contemplates working an adjoining colliery along with it, and to do this wishes for two or three respectable parties to join him.—For name and address, apply to "A. E.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London; or to Messrs. F. and W. DOWSON, Colliery-wood-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PARTNER WANTED.—One who commands from £500 to £800 in cash, and possesses a knowledge of ENGINEERING, would find this an offer which seldom occurs, as the advertiser has a large connection, and business premises on the banks of the canal, not 12 miles from Manchester.—Address, "James," Post-office, Stockport.

COLLIERY MANAGER—WANTED, by a GENTLEMAN (Aged 33), who has had the management of the winning and working of extensive coal mines, surveying, levelling, laying out railways, and erection of engines, &c., in the North of England and Midland Counties, a SITUATION as GENERAL MANAGER. References of the highest respectability.—Address, "Colliery Manager," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, A MINING CAPTAIN at the GREAT CRINNIS MINE. He must be competent to take the entire management of the underground workings.—Applications, with accompanying testimonials, and stating salary expected, to be addressed to the secretary, at the offices of the company. By order of the Committee, R. C. MANUEL, Sec.
47, Old Broad-street, London, Feb. 6, 1856.

WHEEL EMMA, BUCKFASTLEIGH, DEVON.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an EXPERIENCED DRESSER, thoroughly acquainted with the dressing of copper ore. A liberal salary will be given. Testimonials to be sent, and communications to be addressed to, the Purser, Brook House, Buckfastleigh, Devon.—Feb. 8, 1856.

TO PARENTS.—A VERY FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY now offers itself for an active, intelligent, and aspiring YOUTH, who wishes to avail himself of a thorough knowledge of THEORETICAL, PRACTICAL, and GENERAL ENGINEERING, with extensive practice in various parts of the kingdom, especially in gas, water, and sanitary works. A natural taste will be indispensable for surveying, levelling, drawing, chemistry, and general mechanics. He will be required to be out-door. A scientific library and apparatus will be always at command. Premium 250 guineas, if articulated for five years; a parental interest will be exercised.—Address, immediately, "C. E.," Meridale Villa, Chepstow, Mon.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS.—A PARTY, brought up in the business, is at LIBERTY to TAKE the ENTIRE MANAGEMENT of a COLLIERY.—Apply to W. NICKOL, 7, Castle-street, Liverpool.

TO IRONMASTERS AND PROPRIETORS OF PUBLIC WORKS—WANTED, a SITUATION, by a man 36 years of age, experienced in the MANUFACTURE OF IRON, and the CONDUCTING of an IRONWORK, in all its branches.—Apply, by letter, addressed "C. Z. R.," Herald office, Glasgow.

MANGANESE.—TWO valuable MINING SETTS, containing many rich lodes of MANGANESE TO BE SOLD (a bargain).—For particulars, apply to Capt. JAMES HAMPTON, Exmouth Mine, Christow, near Exeter. Dated Christow, Exeter, Jan. 23, 1856.

ST. COLUMB-TREASUREAN.—A COMPANY is in FORMATION for WORKING this promising SETT, held under a lease for 21 years, at 1-18th dms., divided into 3000 parts, or shares, 1500 of which are already taken, and the remaining 1500 are offered at 5s. per share, for the development of this mine. Necessary machinery is in course of erection for opening on the lodes. The sett extends over an area of upwards 200 acres of mineralised ground on the course of the lodes; and adjoining the Old Truro rich copper mines, five lodes have already been discovered, from 5 to 6 feet wide, producing copper and lead. The sett, as will be seen by the prospectus and plans, has been inspected and reported on by most experienced mine agents and engineers, who all pronounce it a very promising undertaking, unaccompanied with risk.

The first general meeting was held at the Red Lion Hotel, St. Columb, on Tuesday, when resolutions were entered into, and a purser appointed (Mr. C. R. Webb, the late purser of Wheal Golden Console), to whom application for shares can be made forthwith.—Dated Jan. 29, 1856.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the company, 8, Old Jewry, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 14th day of February inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive the report of the directors and auditors; to elect two directors in the room of Philip Augustus Brone, Esq., and Henry Frederick Thistlethwaite, Esq., who retire by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election; and to elect two auditors in the room of Joseph George, Esq., and Charles Hilton Hingston, Esq., whose term of office has expired, and who also offer themselves for re-election.

Feb. 1, 1856. By order of the Board of Directors, T. M. WALFORD, Sec.

DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.—The shareholders of the above company are informed that the directors have this day made a further CALL of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE per share on each and every share of the company, payable at their bankers, either the London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London, or the Northamptonshire Banking Company, Northampton, on or before the 25th day of February inst.

THOMAS NURSE, Sec.
Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London, Feb. 6, 1856.

GREAT WHEEL BUSY UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that, in accordance with the general wish of the shareholders, and owing to the probability that the Limited Liability Act will shortly be repealed, the directors have decided, by a resolution passed on the 3rd February inst., that the mine shall be worked on the Cost-book System. They are, therefore, prepared to RECEIVE, within 14 days from the date hereof, a RENEWAL of APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES already taken, and also applications from the public for shares that may be placed in their hands by the alteration in the constitution of the company. By order of the Board, R. C. MANUEL, Sec.
47, Old Broad-street, London, Feb. 5, 1856.

POLTMORE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that, in accordance with the resolution of the shareholders adopted at the General Meeting, held 31st January, 1856, the SETT, MINING MATERIALS, PLANT, and OTHER ASSETS of this company, including a QUANTITY OF ORE, dressed and undressed, WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Mine, on Friday, the 23rd day of February next, in One Lot; but in the event of no purchaser being found for them in one lot, they will be offered in such lots as may be deemed advisable. Permission to inspect the mine can be obtained on application to Mr. MAUNDER, at North Molton, Devon; or to the secretary, 21, King-street, St. James's, London, on Jan. 31, 1856. By order, HENRY C. CROFT, Sec. and Purser.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February inst., at One o'clock precisely, in conformity with the terms of the company's Deed of Settlement. And notice is hereby further given, that the Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 15th to the 25th day of February, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, JOHN E. LOHR, Sec.
29, Moorgate-street, London, Feb. 8, 1856.

LOAN ON DEBENTURE.
FIFTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM WITH BONUS.
FORT BOWEN GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.
Registered 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 110.

Notice is hereby given that at a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the offices of the Company, 11, New Broad Street, on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1856, it was resolved:—

1. That the Chairman's (Mr. Tate's) report now read be approved, adopted, and circulated among the shareholders.
2. That the sum of £5000, now required, be raised by debentures, bearing interest at 15 per cent. per annum, payable at the end of 5 years: each 25s. of debenture money receiving, in addition to the above interest, a bonus equivalent to the dividend on one share in the Company.
3. That the shareholders and the public generally be requested to subscribe, and that a list be kept open for 14 days, at the office, No. 11, New Broad-street, to receive subscriptions accordingly, all subscriptions to be conditional on £3000 being subscribed. The amount subscribed to be paid in four equal instalments, at periods of two months each.
4. That this meeting be adjourned to Tuesday, the 19th inst., at One o'clock, to ascertain the amount of subscriptions. By order, W. L. WEBB, Sec.

N.B. The Directors have subscribed one-fifth of the £5000, and the amount of the subscription at the meeting, including the Directors', was about £250. To meet the convenience of all shareholders, debentures will be granted for £50 and upwards. A copy of Mr. Tate's report may be had at the office, and a report of the meeting will be found in the Mining Journal of Saturday, the 9th inst.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, 11, New Broad-street, on Tuesday, the 19th of February inst., at One o'clock.

MR. JOHN H. CLEMENT begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES as CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER to gentlemen, capitalists, or public companies, holding or wishing to hold interests in mines or mineral properties in any part of the globe. Mr. Clement having had a life-long experience in these matters in various parts of the world, enables him to give the most careful advice as to how, when, and with whom, to invest in mining properties. Mr. Clement will SUPERINTEND, for a fee per year and travelling expenses, Metallurgical Works, such as those for smelting and desilvering of lead or silver ores; Amalgamation Establishments, for gold or silver ores; also, Copper Smelting, in all its branches: home or foreign. Mr. Clement will INSPECT Patent Metallurgical Processes, and give an opinion thereon, when brought before capitalists or others, as to the possibility of such being brought into practical operation. To parties inclined to invest in gold mines, Mr. Clement recommends the perusal of his pamphlet on the Marble Springs Mine, to be had (gratis) of him on application, personally or by letter.—Office, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.

RAILWAY REFORM.—THE RAILWAY PROPRIETORS' ASSOCIATION invite the immediate co-operation of shareholders to PRO-
MORE the following OBJECTS, with a view to improve their property:—
1. To prevent competition at unremunerative rates between rival com-
panies, such as now exists between the London and No. Western and Midland and Great
Northern, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and East Lancashire and other railways.
2. To effect a complete division between capital and revenue accounts, with an
effective audit and control, on sound mercantile principles.
3. A published equal tariff of rates to all parties under equal circumstances.
4. Uniformity of accounts for all railways, on the most simple and approved prin-
ciples.
5. A check on the extensive issue of free passes.
6. A limited number of adequately paid and responsible directors.
7. A reduction of the stamp on proxies, from 2s. 6d. to 1d., and generally to enforce
strict economy in the working expenses.
Subscriptions are received at the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches;
and at the offices of the association, 490, West Strand, where the committee sit daily.
WILLIAM MALINS, Chairman.
420, West Strand, entrance in King William-street.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Notice is
hereby given, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY MEETING of
the London and North-Western Railway Company will be HELD at the Euston Sta-
tion, London, on Friday, the 23rd day of February, 1856, at Two o'clock at noon,
for the transaction of the general business of the company, and also for confirming
the directors' declaration of the forfeiture of 2 £40 shares of the late Grand Junction
Railway Company; 1 £25 share, and 8 £20 shares of the late London and Birmingham
Railway Company; 4 £10 shares, 1 £10 share, and 9 £10 shares of the late Man-
chester and Birmingham Railway Company; 12 £30 shares, and 36 £10 shares of the
late Huddersfield and Manchester Railway Company; 3 £25 shares of the late Leeds
and Dewsbury Railway Company; and 24 £25 shares, and 120 £12 10s. shares of the
London and North-Western Railway Company.
And notice is hereby also given, that the report of the committee of consultation
appointed at the last half-yearly meeting will be submitted to the shareholders, and
resolutions will be proposed in furtherance of the recommendations therein contained.
And notice is hereby further given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the
proprietors of the said company will be HELD at the same place, and on the same day,
after the termination of a special meeting already convened for One o'clock of the
same day, for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, assent-
ing to a proposed agreement between the company and the Stockport, Disley, and
Whaley Bridge Railway Company for the use and working, management, main-
tenance, and repair of supply of working stock for the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley
Bridge Railway, and for the collection, taking, and levying of the tolls, rates, and
charges thereon; and the division between the two companies of the receipts arising
from the traffic upon the said railway, and for other purposes relating thereto. And
also for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, authorising the London and
North-Western Railway Company to subscribe towards, and acquire shares, and be-
come shareholders in the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway Company,
to an extent to be authorised by the meeting, not exceeding £55,000.
CHANDOS, Chairman.
ROBT. BENSON, Deputy Chairman.
HENRY BOOTH, Secretary.
CHAS. E. STEWART, Secretary.
Dated this 6th day of Feb., 1856, Euston Station, London.

EAST KENT RAILWAY.—SIXTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given, that the SIXTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the East Kent Railway Company will be HELD at the London and North-Western Railway Company's Office, 490, West Strand, London, on Friday, the 23rd inst., at Two o'clock, for the purpose of transacting the usual business, and also for confirming the forfeiture of shares numbered 10,583 to 12,582, also shares numbered 17,424 to 18,423, also shares numbered 20,455 to 22,454, also shares numbered 9533 to 10,532.
Notice is hereby also given, that four directors of the company, and one of the auditors, will retire by rotation.
The Transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 29th February, both inclu-
sive.
By order, SONDES, Chairman.
Offices, 2, Moorgate-st., London, Feb. 3, 1856. GEO. FRED. HOLROYD, Sec.

EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.—WANTED, FIVE NEW LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND TENDERS. Plans and specifications to be seen on application at the Company's Locomotive Shop, Bury. Sealed tenders (endorsed "Locomotive Engines") to be addressed to the undersigned, on or before Tuesday, the 19th day of February next.
By order, MYLES FENTON, Sec.
Bury, Lancashire, Jan. 29, 1856.

CONTRACT FOR RAILS, CHAIRS, &c.—The Joint Committee of the Lancashire and Yorkshire and East Lancashire Railway Companies are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following MATERIALS, viz.:—
500 tons of MALLEABLE IRON RAILS.
150 tons of CHAIR CASTINGS.
3½ tons of SCREW BOLTS.
13 tons of SPIKES.
Specifications and patterns may be obtained on application to the undersigned, to whom sealed tenders for all or any portion of the contract must be addressed, not later than the 20th inst., endorsed "Tender for Rails, Chairs, &c."
By order, JOHN THORLEY, Sec.
Joint Secretary's Office, Salford Station, Feb. 2, 1856.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—SECOND EXTENSION SHARES (£5 per share paid).—Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, the proprietors of Second Extension Shares in the Madras Railway Company are required to PAY CALL OF FIVE POUNDS per share on each of their respective shares, on or before the 26th day of February inst., at the Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, in the City of London.
Notice is hereby further given, that interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be charged upon all calls remaining unpaid after the day above mentioned, and the proprietors whose calls are not paid on or before the day above named, will further incur a loss of interest on the amount called upon each share, for the period intervening between the 26th day of February aforesaid, and the date at which the company is entitled, under the contract, to make the next payment to the East India Company, on account of the capital; and that if default is made in payment of this call, the shares in respect of which default is made will become liable to forfeiture, under the company's Deed of Settlement.
N.B. Shareholders having paid in advance on their shares to the amount of £10 or upwards per share, are not required to act on this notice.
By order of the Board, JAMES WALKER, Managing Director.
33, New Broad-street, London, Feb. 5, 1856.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Madras Railway Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February inst., at One o'clock precisely, in conformity with the terms of the company's Deed of Settlement.
The Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 12th to the 20th inst., both days inclusive.
By order of the Board, JAMES WALKER, Managing Director.
33, New Broad-street, Feb. 8, 1856.

THE WEST PAR CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company (duly convened), held at the offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.
S. W. DAUKES, Esq., in the chair.
The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the committee of management.
The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
1. That it is considered inexpedient to alter the first rule of the company.
2. That it shall be lawful for any general meeting of the shareholders of the company, whether ordinary or special, by a majority of the votes given at such meeting, to make such calls, in respect of the shares in the company, from time to time, and of such amount, as to such meeting shall seem necessary for continuing or extending the operations of the company, so that no such call shall exceed the amount required for the discharge of the liabilities of the company, and the amount which shall be estimated and certified by the pursuer to be required for the expenditure of the three months immediately succeeding the meeting at which the call shall be made.
3. That the amount of every call duly made, as aforesaid, upon each share shall be deemed, when made, a debt due from the owner of such share to the pursuer, which he is hereby authorised to sue for and recover in any court of law or equity of competent jurisdiction. And that in any action, suit, plaint, or proceeding for the recovery of such debt, the production of the Cost-book, containing a minute of the resolution authorising such call, signed by the chairman of the meeting at which such resolution shall have been passed, shall be sufficient evidence of such call having been duly made; and every entry in the share-register or transfer-book of the company, signed by the person against whom any action, suit, or other proceeding for any call shall be brought or taken, and purporting to show that such person is by original allotment, transfer, legal devolution, or otherwise, a shareholder in the company, shall be sufficient evidence of the person therein named being a shareholder of the company, and of the number of shares held by him; and no shareholder shall set up his partnership with the pursuer, by plea or otherwise, as a defence to any action, suit, or other proceeding for enforcing payment of any call.
4. That if any call or claim upon or in respect of any share shall remain unpaid for the space of one calendar month after the time fixed for payment of the same, it shall be lawful for any special general meeting, convened by the secretary for that purpose, if they shall think fit (but not otherwise), by a resolution, a minute of which shall be entered in the Cost-book of the company, to declare such share forfeited, and such share shall be thereupon absolutely forfeited and become the property of the company, and shall be disposed of as any special general meeting shall, from time to time, determine and direct. But this provision as to forfeiture shall be without prejudice to the right of the pursuer, by virtue of the foregoing resolutions, or otherwise, to compel payment of the calls due in respect of such share, in lieu of declaring the same forfeited.
5. That every shareholder, except the members of the committee of management for the time being, shall be entitled at any time to relinquish his shares and to withdraw from the company, and to determine his interest in and responsibility on account of its affairs, by leaving at the office of the company for the time being a written notice to that effect, directed to the pursuer, and by depositing with the pursuer the certificate or certificates of the shares held by such shareholder.
6. That the alterations and additions in and to the rules of the company effected by the foregoing resolutions shall be taken to be rules and regulations of the company, and shall be incorporated with the existing rules and regulations of the company, so far as the same are not repealed or altered by the foregoing resolutions, and shall be read and construed therewith as if they had originally formed part of the rules and regulations of the company.
Signed, S. W. DAUKES, Chairman.
J. H. MURCHISON, Secretary and Pursuer.

THE WEST PAR CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office on Monday, the 25th day of February inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose:—
1. Of passing the accounts to the 31st January, 1856.
2. Of making a call; and
3. Of electing shareholders to serve on the committee of management.
By order of the Committee, J. H. MURCHISON, Sec. and Pursuer.
117, Bishopsgate-street Within, Feb. 8, 1856.

MOST ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—UNRESERVED SALE.
M. R. P. HAMBY WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Webb's Hotel, in Liskeard, in the county of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February next, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, the undermentioned MINE SHARES, late the property of John Hicks, of Hall, near Fowey, Cornwall, Esq., deceased, and now sold by his executor, in accordance with the terms of his will:—
EIGHT (25th) PARTS, or SHARES, of and in SOUTH CARADON MINE, situate near Liskeard aforesaid. This mine requires no further recommendation than the dividend of £3 per share, which has regularly been declared and paid every two months for years past, and of the continuance of which there is every probability.
THIRTY-SEVEN AND A HALF SHARES of and in the WEST FOWEY CONSOLS, situate near Fowey aforesaid. The West Fowey Consols has much improved of late, the shares having increased more than one-sixth in value within the last few weeks, and the last report shows a still more prosperous state.
For all particulars, application should be made to the auctioneer, at Old Park, near Liskeard; or to Mr. W. T. SONZ, solicitor, Fowey, Cornwall.
Dated Fowey, Jan. 22, 1856.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, WITH TENDERS.
MESSESS. HUTCHISON AND DIXON, Auctioneers, WILL SELL, without reserve, at DALMARNOCK FOUNDRY, East End, Dalmarnock-road, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February next, TWO SECOND-HAND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, WITH TENDERS, complete, as under:—
ONE superior 4-wheeled ENGINE, with TENDER. The engine has copper fire-box and brass tubes. The four driving-wheels are each 5 ft. 6 in. diam., and coupled. Also, ONE 4-wheeled coupled ditto; wheels each 5 ft. diam.; strong, and in good working condition. To be seen at the above foundry prior to the day of sale.
Further particulars to be had by applying to JAMES JENKINS, 20, St. Knocb-square, Glasgow. Sale at One o'clock P.M.—Glasgow, Jan. 29, 1856.

TELEGRAPH WIRE.
MESSESS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 25th February, at Twelve o'clock, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, London, in lots, without reserve, EIGHTY MILES of TELEGRAPH WIRE, INSULATED, No. 16 copper wire, in No. 5 Gutta Percha casing, manufactured by the Gutta Percha Company, City-road; adapted for submarine telegraph, and now lying at Cotton's Wharf, Tooley-street.
To be viewed at any time by order, which, with catalogue, may be had of Messrs. GODDARD AND EVANS, solicitors, 101, Wood-street, Cheap-side; or of Messrs. FULLER AND HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, City, London.

SKIDDAW AND BLENCATHERA MINES, NEAR KESWICK, CUMBERLAND.—MACHINERY FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. consisting of 20 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. broad, nearly new, and very substantially built, crank, connecting rods and bob, sole trees, &c.; 12 fms. of 7½ in. pumps; 12 fms. of 1½ in. rods; 12 fms. of ladders, dividing boards, &c.; 1 crushing mill, with 1 pair of plain rollers and fittings; tube, buddies, and washing machine; smith's quantity of minor tools; horse-whim, kibbles, rope, &c.; crab winch; bucket dozer; spare timber, iron, &c.
The directors are empowered to treat with any respectable party for the transfer of the sett, containing many promising lead and copper lodes, from which about £600 worth of ore has been sold by the present company.
The mines and machinery may be seen on application to Capt. Jos. SPARK, Keswick; and further particulars may be had on applying to Mr. Jos. HAWSON, secretary, Cockermouth, Cumberland.

WHEEL SUSAN, SITHNEY, CORNWALL.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent 30-in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with one boiler about 8 tons, 24 head stamps, two fly-wheels, &c., complete, and in first-rate condition, together with all the woodwork of engine, house and boiler-house, &c.—Application to be made to Mr. FRAS. DANIELL, Camborne; Mr. JOHN BURNAGE, auctioneer, Burncoose, Redruth; or Mr. H. V. NEWTON, auctioneer, printer, &c., Camborne.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, PART OR ALL of a large MINING SETT, in a good locality, and in the neighbourhood of rich mines. Does very easy, and water-power in abundance, if required.—For further particulars and information, address "A. Z., Mining Journal office, 36, Fleet-street, London, where plans and specimens of the ore can be seen.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, a large LEAD WORKS in BIRMINGHAM, now in full operation, consisting of a white-lead manufactory, capable of making 25 tons per week, with grinding and paint stones, complete, by Fairbairn; a composition and lead pipe mill, by Eaton; a rolling-mill, by Bush, 8 ft. 6 in. wide; and a steam-engine of 50-horse power. The whole of the machinery is of the best construction, and contains all the latest improvements.
The works have a frontage of 100 yards to the Birmingham Canal, are within a quarter of a mile of a goods and passenger railway station, are of modern erection, and most substantial character.—Apply to "Box 50," Post-office, Birmingham.

WATER-WHEEL.—TO BE SOLD, an IRON WATER-WHEEL, 18 ft. diameter by 6 ft. wide, with segment internal gear wheel; wallower 4 ft. 6 in. diameter; fly-wheel 12 ft. 6 in. diameter, and fly-wheel shaft; all in good working order; removed to put in a larger wheel. Plummer blocks to each bearing.—Apply to Mr. STEVENS, Woolley Hole Mills, Wells, Somerset.
N.B. The railway goes as far as Glastonbury; an omnibus meets every train.
Jan. 18, 1856.

WATER-WHEEL.—FOR SALE, in Ireland, near a railway and shipping port, a superior IRON WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diam., 4 ft. breast, with bearing blocks, brasses, &c., complete; adapted to the purposes of mining operations. The machine is in excellent working condition.—For price, &c., address "A. B., Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.—Feb. 2, 1856.

TO BE LET, for such a term of years as may be agreed on, the LONG BENTON COLLIERY, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle. At this colliery, the High Main Seam has been securely tubed off, and the shafts are sunk to the Low Main Seam, which has been recently extensively opened out. The engines, screens, and other stock upon the colliery may be taken at a valuation.—Further information can be obtained on application to Mr. LIDDELL, Benton Grange, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

IRONWORKS IN CUMBERLAND TO BE DISPOSED OF, TO BE SOLD, OR LET.

1. THE UNEXPIRED TERM of the LEASE of the SEATON IRONWORKS, at Winkfield, Cumberland, comprising about 14 acres of land, held under a lease, at a nominal rent, having six years to run, consisting of a blast furnace, with blowing engine and hot-blast apparatus; forges and mills for rolling bars, sheets, and boiler plates; and a TIN-PLATE WORK, capable of producing 400 to 500 boxes per week. Also, eleven workmen's houses, and two excellent managers' houses, with large and productive gardens. These works have the advantage of both steam and water-power, and the whole is most eligibly situated close to a railway, a branch of which goes into the works, and with every facility for the cheap supply of argillaceous ironstone, coal, and hematite iron ore. The above is in excellent condition, and may be immediately put to work at a very small expense, the engines and machinery being all nearly quite new.
2. Also, together, or separately, a FREEHOLD FORGE and ROLLING MILL, in the immediate neighbourhood of the above, situated close to the Workington Harbour and Railway Station, and called the DERWENT IRONWORKS, consisting of a complete set of rolls for puddled and finished iron, shinglers, hammers, shears, &c., worked by a steam-engine, and capable of producing 50 to 70 tons of bars weekly.
For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Wm. BIRD and Co., iron merchants, London, or Glasgow; Messrs. McEWAN and AUL, accountants, Glasgow; or to PATRICK CAMERON, Esq., Whitehaven.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND CAPITALISTS.—ST. AUUSTELL FOUNDRY.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, with immediate possession, in consequence of the decease of the proprietor, the late Mr. J. F. Hodge, the above extensive PREMISES, comprising two spacious foundries, large yards, engine-houses, fitting-up, smiths, carpenters, and pattern makers' shops, warehouses, coaling-houses, and other buildings; together with all the valuable PLANT and FIXTURES, consisting of machinery of every kind, and of the most modern and complete, requisite for carrying on the business, which has been so successfully conducted by the late proprietor and his predecessors for upwards of 40 years, and who have supplied vast quantities of machinery of various descriptions to all parts of the world.
The situation of the works is most advantageous, being surrounded by extensive copper, tin, iron, and other mines, and China clay works, in full operation; and, from the proximity of St. Austell to the ports of Charlestown, Par, and Pentewan, means are available to the works for carrying on, as heretofore, an extensive and lucrative business, and such as rarely offered for sale.
A considerable portion of the machinery is worked by water-power, of which there is an abundant and never-failing supply.
The premises are leasehold for a term of years, determinable on lives, and, with the policies of assurance effected in connection therewith, will be assigned to the purchaser.—For catalogues of the principal machinery, further particulars, and to view, apply to Mr. J. J. GUMMOK, of St. Austell, executor of the late Mr. J. F. Hodge; or to Messrs. COOKE, SOSS, and SHILLSON, solicitors, St. Austell.
Dated St. Austell, Jan. 9, 1856.

IMPORTANT TO IRONMASTERS.—Several portions of the IRONSTONE and IRON ORES on the MULGRAVE ESTATE, near Whitby, belonging to the Marquis of Normanby, are still unlet, and may NOW BE TAKEN on advantageous terms. This immense seam runs for about five miles along the cliffs facing the German Ocean, is from 8 to 15 ft. in thickness, and is allowed by competent authority to be much the richest ironstone yet discovered in Cleveland. It is within 16 miles (by sea) of Hartlepool, and 20 of Middlesbrough—both the above places now becoming celebrated for the manufacture of iron. The seam will be divided so as to suit companies; and further information may be obtained on application to Mr. KERR, at Lythe Hall Office, near Whitby; or of Messrs. LEMAN and Co., 51, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.—Lythe Hall, Dec. 11, 1855.

STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY. from 1 to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. These engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the utmost economy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, at the lowest possible rates; and erected, if required, in any part of the kingdom. General boiler and tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM YOUNG and Co., engineers, Barnstaple.

EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the East Indian Iron Company will be HELD at the offices of the company, 8, Austin-frs, London, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February inst., at 2.30 p.m. precisely, in conformity with the terms of the Company's Charter and Deed of Settlement.
The Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 13th to the 20th day of February, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board, G. E. COOPER, Sec.
Feb. 5, 1856.

SPLENDID NEW HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, bore of cylinder 18 in., and stroke 3 ft., complete, with governor, fly-wheel, feed-pump, &c. N.B. The shaft and cross-head of the best wrought-iron, and the engine is fitted with metallic piston and equilibrium valves. ONE ditto ditto, 20 in. cylinder, and 3 ft. stroke, fitted with ditto ditto, and slide valves.—WHEATLEY KIRK, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester; and Bonded Wharf, Salford; where all kinds of Steam-Engines and Tools may be had, also all kinds of Railway Plant. See "Weekly Circular."

WANTED TO PURCHASE, NEW or SECOND-HAND CON-TRACTORS' RAILS, from 30 to 45 lbs. to the yard; say from 50 to 200 tons, in lots. Sections and price may be addressed to WHEATLEY KIRK, Engineer, Railway Plant Merchant, &c., Cross-street, Manchester.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, and adapted for every purpose, MAY BE HAD IMMEDIATELY, for home or exportation.—Apply to WHEATLEY KIRK, Engineer, &c., Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

WAGONS, NEW or SECOND-HAND, for general railway companies, or for colliery or other mineral or general traffic, MAY BE HAD IMMEDIATELY, on application to WHEATLEY KIRK, Engineer, &c., Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—A 6-horse, and a 3-horse power, HIGH-PRESSURE, bright, and warranted of best material and workmanship.—Address, J. W. WILSON, engineer, Banbury, Oxon.
DEMY FOLIO PRINTING PRESSES, £8 6s.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, CANAL COMPANIES, &c.
R. and J. COUPE are NOW OPEN to ENTER INTO CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of their PUMPS, with motive power (steam-engine), which are so simple in form, strong in construction, powerful in their effects, and moderate in price, being within two-thirds of the cost of ordinary machinery for pumping. For raising and forcing large or small quantities of water from 10 ft. to 100 yards, they are unrivalled, and are, therefore, most eminently qualified for the drainage of lakes, marshes, and graying docks, &c., and the supplying of canals, fountains, &c. These pumps are of the ordinary barrel form; and this of itself is sufficient to prove their superiority over centrifugal pumps, which, under a pressure of a couple of pounds to the square inch give an average duty of 50 per cent. on the power employed, which average keeps decreasing, until, under a pressure of 50 or 60 lbs., their effective duty is so little as to render them commercially valueless. R. and J. COUPE warrant their pumps to give out 90 per cent. of the power employed, either under a pressure of 3 lbs. or 100 lbs. Lakes containing a known quantity of water drained for a fixed sum, marshes drained, and canals, &c., supplied per measurement, or the machinery fixed down and commenced working for a specific sum.—Apply to R. and J. COUPE, Clayton Foundry, Wigan.
N.B. As this plan of pumping requires that the engine and pump should be on the same level, it is not very appropriate for draining mines; for the draining of down brows in mines, this plan is especially suitable.

IMPROVED BLAST ENGINES.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SMELTERS OF IRON, &c.—R. and J. COUPE have much pleasure in informing iron smelters and others, that they are now prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of their IMPROVED HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE BLAST ENGINES, which they are enabled to manufacture at little more than one-half the cost of high-pressure blowing machinery, and considerably under half the cost of those where condensing engines are employed. Engines to supply from 200 feet to 15,000 feet of air per minute. R. and J. COUPE respectfully request that parties requiring will state the diameter of blowing cylinder they require, and the pressure of blast; also, the pressure of steam for steam cylinder.—Apply to R. and J. COUPE, Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

ANTI-EXPLOSIVE BOILERS, BY DUNN, HATTERSLEY, AND CO., WINDSOR BRIDGE IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.

The more important of the numerous advantages possessed by DUNN'S PATENT DUPLICATE RETORT STEAM BOILERS, are, their EXCEEDING STRENGTH and SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, enabling the manufacturers to make them at a LOW PRICE. Being made in parts, all of which are duplicates, any portion can be readily replaced at any time, or the whole may be enlarged with the utmost facility, by placing more cylinders side by side, joining the whole into a continuous or broken retort boiler.
This important point in their construction entirely obviates the DANGER of EXPLOSION (from being tended by unskilful men), as damage done to one portion cannot affect the others, or disarrange the whole.
Every part is SEVERELY TESTED before leaving the manufactory, and warranted. These boilers are ECONOMICAL in use, their large heating surface giving the greatest effect with the smallest amount of fuel. Their rooky furnaces admit of the consumption of the cheaper and more bulky kinds of fuel, such as brushwood, sawdust, small coals, and canals, refuse of resin, pitch, grass, cane refuse, &c. They are adapted to any kind of smoke burners, and their clear circulation of water prevents scaling or clogging with dirt.
By a slight difference in the arrangement of the parts, they can be made SUITABLE for LAND, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES; for use in sugar refining, tallow rendering, extracting palm, fish, and other oils, or the saccharine matter from beet-root, cane, &c., and every other use to which boilers are applied.
Being, as before stated, manufactured in parts, each of which will not exceed in weight 2 cwt. to 3 cwt. (as the case may require), they possess great facilities for transport by water or land, particularly in the interior of mountainous districts, where roads have not been established.
These boilers have been well tested in the manufacturing and mining districts of England, and have been most highly approved for both home and foreign use by the most eminent engineers. LICENSES are GRANTED to manufacture these boilers.
For prices, further particulars, or any information, apply to the patentees, Messrs. DUNN and Co., Windsor Bridge Ironworks, near Manchester.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, from 8 to 70-horse power; and TURN-TABLES, from 10 ft. to 40 ft. diameter; always in a forward state of manufacture, to ensure quick deliveries. Every description of RAILWAY PLANT supplied at the shortest notice.

STEAM SUPERSEDED BY AIR.—MR. GOODLET'S MODEL.
AIR-ENGINE MAY BE SEEN at Mr. Wm. Morrison's, 39, Whitfield-place, Leith Wharf, &c. A friction-wheel, as level, being attached to crank-shaft, he invites comparison of its power with the largest steam-engine now at work in Edinburgh or Leith. Terms for the use of the patent, £2 per horse-power per annum during the currency of patent; and £1 per horse-power payable by the maker on its being at work.—Apply to GEORGE GOODLET, 7, John's-place, Links, Leith.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and FRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Miners, Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
Address, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and FRYOR, Tuckermill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-
SHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Navy, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

WALKER'S PATENT COAL SCREEN.—These SCREENS have been in USE for nine years at COLLIERIES in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Wales. Their character is now fully established, as being the most efficient and economical apparatus hitherto invented for the purpose; and testimonials from at least 100 of the largest coal proprietors are ready to be shown to any party who has not yet become acquainted with them. One will effectually screen 400 tons of coal and slack in 10 hours, without any cost, except that of half-a-horse power from the winding engine. The patentees will be glad to wait upon any coal proprietor, to point out the great advantages of this over any other mode of screening coals.—Address, Green Cottage, Eccleston, near Prescot, Lancashire.

**PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR.—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO., Sole Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—ROUND and FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANIZED or UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability. The superiority of W. R. W. Ropes, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe. The price is, as admitted by all who have tried them.
GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.
Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.**

TO ENGINEERS, MILLOWNERS, &c.—N. WOOLWICH ELASTIC STEAM PACKING (CANVAS AND INDIA RUBBER), at 1s. 4½d. per lb.
S. W. SILVER and CO., INDIA RUBBER WORKS, NORTH WOOLWICH (opposite Her Majesty's Dockyard), having considerably extended their manufactory, in order to meet the daily increasing demand upon them for this effective and durable article, are enabled to offer the very best material at the reduced price of 1s. 4½d. per lb. for sheet and rope.
Testimonials may be seen at S. W. SILVER and Co.'s warehouses, Nos. 3 and 4, Bishopsgate-street (opposite London Tavern), where orders for Steam Packing, also Buffer Springs, Pump Clacks, and the various India Rubber appliances, will meet with prompt attention.
CAUTION.—S. W. SILVER and Co. have found it necessary to stamp all their manufactory thus—
"S. W. SILVER AND CO., Works, North Woolwich."

CILAY PURIFICATION OF GAS.—This process is APPROVED and ADOPTED by some of the most intelligent GAS ENGINEERS in the kingdom, and their opinions are fully borne out by the investigations of Dr. Letheby and other scientific authorities. It will, no doubt, be employed in nearly every well managed gas-works; and will lead to an enlarged consumption of gas in private houses, from which it is now excluded by a fear of its impurity.—Terms of license, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. HOLMES BROTHERS, Huddersfield, agents to the patentees. In use at the gas-works of Leeds, Preston, Huddersfield, Wakefield, West Hilling County Gas Co. &c.

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.

tried various remedies without effect; however, he was at last induced to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by the use of these invaluable medicines he has been completely cured, and not the least appearance of the disease remains on any part of his body. His health also is greatly improved.—Sold by all medicine vendors throughout the world; at Professor Holloway's establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 9, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guldicy, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

